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Brook-green, near Hamersmith, Jun. 1. 1722.

A PROPOSAL

FOR PERFECTING

A LATIN GRAMMAR

by the joint labors of the learned :

FOUNDED

*on the general complaint of our most celebrated
masters against the insufficiency of those we have :*

AND OFFER'D

to the consideration of proper judges by

SOLOMON LOWE:

WITH

an essay towards the accomplishment of the design

in A SPECIMEN of

Half of his own GRAMMAR,

and A CRITIQUE on

Part of the Dean of ROCHESTER'S.

*Nullum munus reip. adferre majus meliusve possumus, quam
si docemus, atq; erudimus juventutem; his praeferim moribus
atque temporibus, quibus ita prolapsa est, ut omnium
opibus refrenanda atque coercenda sit. Cicero.*

LONDON: MDCCXXII.

Sold by J. WYAT in Paul's church-yard, S. BALLARD in Little-Britain,
J. DOWNING in Bartholomew close, J. OSBORN in Lombard-street,
W. TAYLOR in Pater-noster row, and J. NOON in Cheap-side.

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T O

The L E A R N E D.

GENTLEMEN,



HAVING, in the two following pieces, given a specimen of my own scheme of grammar, and a pattern of examination in a critique on the Dean of Rochester's, I have, at present, offer'd what I am able towards forwarding the design of a perfect grammar: and, having thus prepar'd the way, I do hereby invite and beseech you to think of some method for the accomplishment of so useful an undertaking.

It is too well known that our ways of initiating in the study of the languages, are, for want of proper means, so perplexed and tedious; that children, for the most part, abhor the expensive blessing; and masters are often driven to the uncomfortable task by mere necessity. hence fretfulness and impatience, insolence and barbarity in the one; and, in the others, perverseness, despair, extravagance, and all the evils of incurable ignorance and abandon'd licentiousness. In consideration hereof I have ventur'd to

*add one essay more to the many attempts, that have been made, ever since the reign of K. Henry the VIIIth, for the reforming that grammar, which by his authority was order'd to be taught in all the schools of his realm.**

I readily acknowlege that many of those great men, who have been employ'd and encourag'd in the execution of this design, have succeeded very well; and scarce any have been so unfortunate, as not to have contributed something thereto: yet I would fain hope, that, by the help of those lights which they have left us; and by the united endeavors of such as may agree herein, or, by public authority, may be appointed hereto; something may be done in this affair, for the glory of the present age, and for the benefit of posterity, much more excellent than has ever yet been perform'd in any nation.

All that lies in my power, I heartily devote to the promoting this good design: and, if in any thing my zeal has transported me, on this occasion, so far as to bring me under the censure of any; I hope they will find reason, at least on the account of my honest endeavors, to pardon my indiscretion. The nature of the work has, indeed, oblig'd me to say some things, that may seem to favour of too much respect for my self, and too little for others: but, I trust, it will be consider'd, that, in an attempt at any thing extraordinary, it is impossible, however necessary it may be to attain the end, either to point at the excellencies one aims at, without an air of vanity; or to show another his faults, without the appearance of ill-natur'd rudeness, or insolent civility. In both these particulars I have endeavor'd to be as inoffensive as the nature of the thing would bear; inasmuch as, in censuring the performances of others, I have either fallen-in with the prevailing opinion, or alleg'd the authorities of considerable men, or backt my charge with sufficient proof: and, in recommending my own, I have only declar'd, that, after having

* An historical account of the several attempts that have been made towards the Reformation of Grammar, See in Mr. Hayne's preface to his Grammar, and Mr. Philips's Compendious way of teaching the learned languages.

The PREFACE.

v

diligently us'd all the helps that could be had from books, conversation, or correspondence by letter, I have done my utmost to make a valuable present to my country ; and to put the learned upon entering on such measures as may best answer the great end, either by producing a better plan than what I have offer'd, or by putting me in a condition of perfecting mine. in order whereunto it will be necessary to examin it under the characters I have aim'd at, viz. the shortest, plainest, fullest, and best contriv'd, †

† NB. The contrivance consists in the *METHOD* or disposition of the precepts : which I have endeavor'd to present, as in a picture, to sense and imagination, in order to assist memory and judgment ; having drawn up the doctrine of every great article in opposite pages, to be taken in at one view ; and plac'd the fundamental rules in *TEXT*, at the top of each, for the instruction of beginners ; the less necessary precepts being subjoin'd in *SUBTEXT*, for the improvement of the more advanc'd : to which, for the entertainment of the curious, I have added proofs, illustrations, examples, and other useful observations, in *NOTES*, referr'd to by superiors ; and, that the whole might be easy to consult, I have dispos'd every thing in each of these, according to the nature of the matter, or in the order of the alphabet. But for a fuller account of my design and conduct, I must refer the reader to the preface before the first part of *My Method*, which I hope to publish in a few days — Only I would here recommend what I there omitted, that when a lad is put upon learning the very plainest parts of grammar, much more the metaphysics of the art ; the master should first teach him to read his lesson ; and, by familiar questions and canvassings, give him so much understanding of it, as the nature of the thing will allow, or the capacity of the child can admit. Hereby some useful sense will accompany the right sounds ; and both will pass sooner into the mind, and be turn'd to use with abundance more advantage, than can reasonably be expected from the common methods of getting grammar ; especially if the lad be put upon drawing it forth into practice, by writing such exercises as are proper to familiarize and fix the notices. For instance, in the paradigms of declensions, before he begins to get any of them, let him first be taught to read them distinctly, directing his eye and understanding to the radical letters, that are always unalter'd ; and carrying him thro' the several alterations of the servile, in the terminations of cases, tenses, persons, &c. then, in *poëta, bona, amare, amo*, or any other examples, let him tell what letters are radical, which servile ; diversifying the latter through the endings of the paradigms ; and afterwards writing down, for the improvement of his hand, and the information of his head, as many as shall be found necessary to make him expert in the application of the patterns. By this means he will gain the knowledge

as well for the ease of teachers, as for the rational and expeditious improvement of learners.

Beside this solicitude for the public, and my best endeavors to serve it ; all I pretend to more, is, so far to distrust my self, as to be open to advice ; and so far to commend others, as I judge them deserving. And this I take the liberty to declare, partly to encourage those, whom it may concern, to communicate their observations ; and partly to assure my benefactors of the sincerity of my esteem, when I come to make my acknowledgements. In the mean time I forbear insinuating any prejudices in favor of the work from the authority of names, being content it should perish, if it cannot stand the test of the severest examination.

*Having thus endeavor'd to clear the way by this unwelcome apology for my self, I would hope that the thing will not suffer by any passions, that may arise from my presuming to do what might better have been done by many other hands : but, if, after all, my scheme should be rejected, either for want of worth, or because the author is living ; there is one, which I would recommend both on the account of its excellence, and its being drawn up by an unknown hand : entitled *The royal grammar reform'd into a more easy method for the better understanding the English, and more speedy attainment of the Latin tongue : and publish'd by Mr. Churchill about seven and twenty years ago. The whole of it, in my opinion, is so**

and use of every thing before he is aware, without looking upon what he does as a task, or being alarm'd at the account he is to give of his lesson to his master. What he has thus got, let him often repeat ; that he may, in his mind also, have a ready recourse to his rules and patterns on every occasion, without the plague of getting, forgetting, and getting again and again ; as is necessary, when the memory is charg'd with a great stock of jargon ; such as the greatest part of grammar must be to children, in what words soever express'd, or how well soever contriv'd : it being very certain, that, with regard to perspicuity, scarce any precepts can be plain to a child ; and those only are to be accounted most so, which are conceiv'd in such words, and dispos'd in such a manner, as shall enable a master to communicate the instructions, they are design'd to convey, with greatest ease to himself, and advantage to his scholar.

well

The PREFACE.

vii

well design'd, and every part drawn up with such spright-
linefs of fancy and strength of judgment, that he must
have a mighty bias from prejudice, who is not inclin'd to
prefer it to any thing of the same nature, that has yet been
made public.

For this imprudent freedom I ask pardon of my friends;
who will be apt to tell me, that I might easily have in-
gratiated my self with several of my brethren, that have
no small interest to support or sink my credit with the ma-
ny; since, of their performances, as well as those of others
which they approve, I might, with very good reason, have
said several very handsome things; and, at the same time,
have conceal'd my value for such as they have happen'd to
overlook, or found occasion to be prejudic'd against. this,
I confess, I might, and, in prudence, should have done;
had I sought my own, more than my country's good: but,
for superior merit, which I am now concern'd to recom-
mend, I always had a strong passion, wherever I found it:
and to this I am content to sacrifice my interest; having
learnt to prefer the applauses of an honest mind, and the
approbation of the few, before the noise of multitudes, and
the meaner advantages that may accrue from the disguises
of an artful dissimulation.

ADVERTISEMENT.



NOTE 8 on page 11 of grammar, I have, upon second thoughts,
found occasion to alter in the following manner: The CONJU-
GATING of a verb through the moods and tenses of the
passive voice, may far easier be learn'd by the rule I have
here given, than by a repetition of its distinction in the
several tenses of the several conjugations; and therefore, in the para-
digm, I have taken no notice of the passive terminations of the first
person: as for DECLINING through the rest of the persons, all the dif-
ference of the voices is here comprehended in one line: but the ap-
plication of it, at least in the second person singular, being a little em-
barassing to children; I have taken into the paradigm the passive ter-
minations of the persons; which I have distinguish'd, by Italic lower-
case, from those of the active in Roman capitals.

To Note 5 on page 11 of grammar the reader is desir'd to subjoin what
follows: For, the terminations, characteristic of the persons, being
brought close together; and nicely corresponding to the several altera-
tions

tions of the servile letters, which are so situate as to strike the eye distinctly from both the radicals and the terminations : the harmony of the parts, so adjusted, does so sensibly affect the understanding : that the whole compass of the doctrine may be got without that difficulty, and comprehended without that confusion, which must needs arise from its being diffus'd into 19 or 20 pages, as in the abridgment of the Nouvelle methode ; or perplexed with unnecessary mixtures, as in the inflexion of the imperative mood in our Legal grammar. But, the conveniency of teaching children by paradigms being call'd in question by some, I beg leave to add to these reflections a particular account of *an experiment*, which I made on this occasion. " Two
 " days after breaking up for the holidays, when children's minds are
 " naturally dissolv'd into an extraordinary remissness ; and a little play,
 " on its first relish, indisposes them for attention ; after strict confinement to business 'till 2 a-clock for some petty misdemeanors ; about
 " 5 in the evening, I call'd into school, from his comrades, a lad of
 " about 7 years of age, who loves play most immoderately ; and, on
 " that account, together with the volatility of his temper, seems incapable of any impressions from either gentleness or severity. To
 " this lad, at that time, I offer'd this very paradigm ; which I pitch'd
 " upon with design, because, to the unthinking it may look like cryptography, for the decyphering of which I was forc'd to give a key
 " in the notes. In half an hour's time, though he had never learnt
 " any thing at all of grammar, I not only taught him to read the
 " whole active voice, but also made him perfect master of it ; so that
 " he could readily, by heart, without missing a letter, decline every
 " word in it, or any other in imitation of it : and, which is more,
 " the impression was so strong on his fancy, that though he had no
 " book, exercise, or suggestion, I found him able to do the like about 9 at night ; and again, the next day about noon, notwithstanding his being so much indispos'd with the growing symptoms
 " of a fever, that I was oblig'd, in the afternoon, to send to his parents to fetch him home. nay, nine days after, some time before
 " his recovery, he mistook but in one person : and, in less than half
 " an hour, he was able to say the passive voice perfectly well ; though
 " he went about it with a good deal of reluctance ; and met with
 " some amusements from his brothers, that were at play in his chamber. Thus, that, which generally proves the labor of several weeks,
 " was contracted into the compass of one hour ; and laid up in the
 " mind, much safer, and readier for use, by the assistance of all the
 " faculties ; than when it is wrought into the memory by the dint of
 " frequent repetitions, without any apprehension of that uniformity
 " in the contrivance of the language, which, in this draught, is so
 " conspicuous.

C R I T I Q U E

O N

Dean P R A T's

LATINE GRAMMAR.

*Nemo solus satis sapit. ego multos saepe vidi regionem
fugere consilii, priusquam repertam habuere.*
Plautus.



L O N D O N : MDCCXXII.

A

C R I T I C I S M

OF

THE

LATIN GRAMMAR

By J. C. R. ...

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T O

The REVEREND Dr. PRAT,
Dean of ROCHESTER.

S I R,

Jan. 1. 1722.



Herewith send you a few observations on the latin grammar, with which you have lately oblig'd the world. I had but very little time to spare from my stated business, or I would have presented you with more. my design, herein, is partly to suggest some reflections that may be serviceable to you in the review of your work ; and partly to prevail with you to do me the same kind office : for which purpose I have sent you a specimen of mine. If you had been pleas'd to have comply'd with a request I formerly made you, your grammar might perhaps have been more perfect than it is ; and you would have sav'd your self this trouble : and mine too would have appear'd with more advantage ; and our

readers, without the trouble of a controversy, would have
 been better pleas'd, because better instructed. If you will
 please to recollect, you will find that the request, I made
 you, was in a letter of the sixth of August 1721, to this
 purpose: " Sir, The world is already making its acknow-
 " legements to you for the reformation of Lilly; which,
 " I am inform'd, you are now printing. I please my self
 " with the success you are like to have, both on the ac-
 " count of the work, and the reputation your name will
 " give it. I confess, I am so big with expectation, that
 " I cannot contentedly tarry till it is publish'd. This is,
 " therefore, to beg the favor of you to order me the
 " sheets, that are already printed off; and to give me com-
 " mission for the rest, as they shall come forth. As I
 " have, for some time, addicted my self to this sort of
 " study with extraordinary application, it may lie in my
 " way, now and then, to suggest a hint that may not be
 " useless. I am indeed engag'd in the same design, but
 " on a quite different plan, as you will perceive by the
 " enclos'd; so that mine will, by no means, interfere with
 " yours: and, as I have invited the learned, by adver-
 " tisements in the news-papers*, to assist me with their
 " animadversions, I did not doubt but you would be ready
 " to gratify the curiosity of any one, that was willing to
 " contribute

* The advertisement was this: To the Learned in Great Britain and
 Ireland. SOLOMON LOWE, of Hammer-smith near London, having put to the
 press An Essay on Education, wherein he hopes he has discover'd A
 more easy and expeditious method of learning the languages than any yet
 extant; and being resolv'd to spare no cost or pains to accomplish a
 work of such importance to the public: does, hereby, invite the
 Learned to assist him with their animadversions. In order hereunto,
 he proposes to send the first proof of every half-sheet to such as are
 willing

" contribute any thing to the perfection of your work.
 " Whatever opinion I may have of my own scheme, I
 " am sensible that your design is better laid to be generally
 " accepted; and I heartily wish you all the success your
 " skill and industry may deserve, &c." To this you thought
 fit to give me no answer; though, for my own part, I confess, I could not have treated any body with so much neglect: only I was inform'd, upon a second application to a worthy young gentleman of your acquaintance, that you said it was an unreasonable desire, and that you could not comply with it. Indeed, had it not been attended with proper circumstances to excuse it, every body must have condemn'd it: but, by the frankness with which I writ, by the specimen which I sent you, and by the public invitation which I had afore made to the learned, I thought the request was so circumstanc'd, that there was no room for the least jealousy that I had any dishonorable design, either of prejudicing the world against your work, or of perfecting my own. As to the former, your compliance would have put it more effectually out of my power, unless you could have suppos'd me utterly abandon'd to all sense of reputation with the wise and virtuous. As to the latter, you might easily have perceiv'd, by the little progress I had made in what was preliminary, that I might, without

willing to examin his *Method of learning Latin*; that whatever alterations shall be found necessary upon the hints that shall be suggested, may be made, how expensive soever, before the half-sheets are printed off. Those, therefore, that will be so kind as to lend their assistance to so laudable an attempt, are desir'd, forthwith, to send him their names and places of abode, post-paid; and care shall be taken to furnish them with the half-sheets, from time to time, without any further charge or trouble.

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any prejudice to my design, have made all the advantages of your work when the whole was publish'd, as I could have done by the sheets, had they come singly to my hands something sooner. All, I think, that could reasonably be inferr'd from my conduct in this affair, is, that I was very desirous that the world might have two performances, upon different plans, as perfect and useful as the nature of each was capable of. Besides, by the advertisement I put you in mind of, you might have seen that I desir'd no more of you, than what I begg'd of others, whether friends or foes, to demand of me; nor indeed so much: for I would have been glad to have paid for the postage of every sheet, though I had been at a greater distance; so much curiosity had I, and such concern for the public. So that I am utterly at a loss to conceive how it was possible for you to judge the request unreasonable; and, therefore, shall not wrong you with fruitless surmises; being willing to believe that you had some valuable reason for your refusal.

Having thus given you an account of the reasons, that induc'd me to make these observations; I shall endeavour to satisfy you about the manner in which I send them, and my conduct in drawing them up. As to the former, I was of opinion that a fair transcript of them from the press would be more legible and easy for you, and more advantageous to my self; inasmuch as I might, by this means, obtain the animadversions of others, if you should think it proper again to overlook me. As to the latter, you may be pleas'd to observe, that the plan of my observations was laid upon eight pages of your general rules of gender, having design'd to compare your whole account of
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the genders with my own: but I began to be tir'd of so nice an examination, by that time I had got to the end of your general rules; and so broke off, only throwing-in such observations as fell under the heads I had drawn up, and forc'd themselves upon me, when the consideration of the former oblig'd me to consult any other place; or when, to relieve my mind not a little fatigu'd with such unwelcome work, I dipt here and there for variety of entertainment.

The method, I have taken, has indeed oblig'd me to use some terms, that sound harsher than I could wish: however I hope it will help you to a more distinct view of what I judg'd amiss, and in much less compass than if I had run on descanting upon every thing as it came in my way. At this rate, indeed, I might have swell'd this specimen to what size I had pleas'd, with much less trouble to my self, and more security from being censur'd for singularity: but I had more regard to your ease, than to trespass on you in such a manner; and to rob you of that time, which might be better employ'd in the service of the church.

Upon the whole, I hope I have said nothing to disquiet you. If my observations are just, you will hardly be angry that I show you the way, when you are out of it; you know too well the ill consequences of going wrong, when you cut out a road for multitudes to follow: but, if I am mistaken in the main of what I advance, since it cannot be suppos'd that I went about to mislead you, I hope you will at least excuse me; and, if you please,
pity

pity me and posterity so far, as to set me to rights, and save them from being seduc'd by me.

After all, allowing that I am utterly in the wrong, and that your work is altogether faultless with respect to the charge which I bring against it: there is one qualification, which, I believe, you your self, when you think of it, will judge to be very momentous, and own you had no regard to; and that is, the printing it in such a form as should strike the eye and imagination with a well-proportion'd picture as-it-were of every great article. For instance, could you have set before us, in one view, the doctrine of genders, of declensions, of conjugations, &c. the symmetry of the whole, and the significancy of every part, would have more sensibly affected all our faculties; and, thereby, have enabled us to receive the impression sooner, to retain it longer, to apply it better, and to consult it, on all occasions, with more ease and advantage. Now, this is what I have aim'd at more, and what I apprehend you have done less, than any that ever writ before us. But of what importance this is, and how perform'd, with whatever else I have advanc'd, I humbly submit to the judgment of the learned; and am,

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with much respect,

your most humble servant

SOLOMON LOWE.



A
SPECIMEN
OF
Defects and Errors,
Perplexities and Superfluities,
IN
Dean PRAT's Latine Grammar.

Defects

IN a complete system of grammar, especially if it be large, is certainly a fault, and of some consequence too: and, therefore, in comparing yours with mine, I purpos'd to have added to mine, what I wanted, from yours; and, from mine, to have furnish'd you with what you have omitted. but, to

my great disappointment, I find, that, for aught I have been able to observe in the examination of yours, there is nothing in it to supply any defects of mine, you having done very little else than quoted some of those grammars, which I had afore digested; and, therefore, I think I may well be excus'd, if I save myself the trouble of showing you yours: especially as they are of less moment than the other faults; and lie obvious to any body's observation,

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DEFECTS

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servation, that will give himself the trouble to compare yours with mine.

However, there is one, which, though no body can overlook, yet I cannot help mentioning; because I would give you an occasion of accounting for something, which I think you could hardly forget, or imagin your readers would not require. It is likely you know that the declining of nouns and verbs has, by some of the most celebrated critics, been judg'd grammar enough for the attaining a good skill in any language: and yet, though you are very copious in other cases, as will appear under the head of superfluities, you give us no paradigms of the declensions, either of nouns or verbs. In nouns, indeed, you tell us that there are five declensions; and that the first is, when the genitive ends in *ae* or *es*, the dative in *ae* or *e*, &c. (p. 58.) and so we are not left utterly in the dark: but, in verbs, I find no directions at all for the declining of regular verbs; or even of *sum*, which you know is auxiliary in one half of the tenses of every passive and deponent verb. I wonder at this the more, because, as the leaves flie off the finger in taking a very slight view of the book, one can hardly miss seeing paradigms of greek declensions (p. 61, 65.) and irregular verbs, (p. 167.) &c. Had it not been for this, I could more easily have supposed, that you were determin'd, by some valuable consideration, to reserve them for some other place, to which you might judge they did more properly belong. and this I should have been more readily

dispos'd to believe, on the account of my own conduct in some cases of a like nature: having referr'd certain articles (which some people might expect in my grammar, because they generally find them in others) to more proper and convenient places. for instance, the directions for knowing the genitive of the third declension, which you have dispos'd of in your auctarium, I have contriv'd to be learnt by way of vocabulary, and therefore have plac'd them there; not only because of the additional benefit of learning the english of so many words, but also because, in their place, they would have marr'd the picture, which I have drawn, of the declensions, by their disproportionate size. In like manner the archaisms of the declensions, conjugations, &c. I have thrown into a supplement, rather than treated of them in the several places to which they belong; partly because they are less necessary for learners, and, in the body of the work, might rather amuse than edifie; and partly, because when they are presented together in one page, they will sooner give such as are curious a clearer idea of the roman language in its infancy, than if they were scatter'd up and down, where the nature of the subject requir'd them.

I confess, I cannot so well account for these omissions of yours: but you know best the reasons of your own conduct, and the compass of your designs; and therefore can give the world better satisfaction in this case, than any body else by guessing for you.

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ERRORS

2, from others

Errors,

in a work of this nature, are hardly to be avoided: yet many, and those too not inconsiderable, will not easily be excus'd. Now you have got the whole of your work in a more commodious view, than when it was in manuscript, you will more easily discover your mistakes. I am very sensible how difficult it is, amongst a crowd of papers and innumerable attendances, especially in forming a new design, and working up almost every thing in a new manner, to guard against defects and errors: and, therefore, as I am, on these accounts, much more obnoxious than you are; you may be sure I present you this small specimen with no other design than to assist you in the review of yours, and to engage you in the amendment of mine. What I have to offer on this head, you will be pleas'd to accept under the following titles:

I. MISTAKES^a OF YOUR OWN: (1) Omne vitium orationis barbarismus vocatur, five in scribendo, five pronunciando. p. 12. (2) Inter adverbium et praepositionem discrimen haud unquam aliter quam regimine dignosci potest. p.

20. (3) Gemmarum nomina etiam nonnulla femineï generis sunt: ut *chrysolitus*, &c. p. 43. (4) Inter diptota numerantur *indutui*, *melos*, *nuptui*, *satias*, *tabi*, *virus*. p. 82. (5) *Ferveo fervui* habet. p. 137. (6) *Labo caret praeterito*. p. 155. (7) *Animans* modo femininum, modo neutrum reperitur. p. 189.

2. MISTAKES FROM OTHERS.

(i) In general I cannot but observe that your conduct, in compiling this grammar, has but too strong symptoms of too easy a credulity. From such a masterly hand as the Dean of Rochester, after a matter of twenty years preparation, the world no doubt expected something they might depend upon. instead of this, whether they take a cursory view of your work, or examine it more attentively, they will find so very little of your own, and so much of others, so digested, that every body will be apt to cry out in the words of Terence, which Mr Symes is pleas'd to apply to Mr Johnson's commentaries^b, *Incertior sum multo quam dudum*. And this they will be the more induc'd to do, because you not only quote your authors most commonly without occasion^c, but almost al-

^a You will excuse me the trouble of proving the following mistakes to be really such, because you will easily find them to be so, upon examination.

^b At the same time that he pompously invites you, in the words of Martial to Faustinus (epig. i. 24.) to publish the work, which he was told you had prepar'd with great art and industry. *V. Symes, Nolumus Liliam defamari*. 1709. pref. p. 14.

^c that is (i) when the authority has little credit: (ii) or when the thing (1) either needs no authorities at all; (2) or might have been express'd by your self in a manner more instructive to your readers, and better proportion'd to the body of your work. for instance (i) You tell us, upon the word of Mr. Hoole, that *A line over a number makes it so many thousands*. p. 14. This, methinks, is to disparage your own authority; and may

from others, 2

ERRORS

2, from others

ways with all their imperfections^d. Of this you will not require a proof; because that would be to transcribe a great part of your book. only, if the observation is not well grounded, I should be glad to be directed to a few instances to the contrary: that I might have the pleasure of meeting with better entertainment than I generally turn to; and saying something that might be more to the credit and satisfaction of one, who has taken so much pains, even out of his sphere, for the service of his country. (ii) In particular, you will do well to consider whether the following names have not betray'd you into evident errors: (1) ALSTED, &c. *Tolle me mi mi mis*: sic variato *domus*. p. 72. (2) BUSBY: Substantiva etiam in o

comparationem vendicant: ut Nero, Neronior. p. 98. (3) JOHNSON: *Ops* apud Accium, et *opis* nominativo invenit Johnsonus oculatissimus, apud Ovid. trist. i. 3. 10. p. 82. (4) MELANTHON: Genitivo, dativo, et vocativo singulari caret *Vis*, *vim*, a *vi*. p. 83. (5) ROBINSON: Nomina quintae declinationis carent plerumque gen. dat. et abl. plur. Excipit *res*, *faciesque*, *dies*, *spes*, *progeniesque*. Quas voces numero totas licet esse secundo. p. 87. (6) SCHMIDT. *Animans* est omnis generis: ut reliquos *animantes*, Cic. *caeteras animantes*, Cic. *pestifera animalia*^e, Plin. Inter diptota numeratur *virns*. Lucretius quidem etiam *vir viro*, et plurali *viros* dixit. p. 82. (7) SCIOPPIUS: *Avi* femineis datur, sed causa significati. p. 32^f. (8) VI-

tempt people to suspect your judgment, (ii) especially when such sort of authorities are frequently alleg'd, (1) as if it were to assure us more effectually of such truths as these: *A vowel before a vowel, in the same word, is short*. Lil. Voss. p. 192, II. *The two first syllables in animare and animosus are short*, because they are short in *animus*. Lil. &c. p. 196, II. (2) or as if it were worth while for the British youth to attend to the trivial debates of grammarians, the decision of which would neither forward them in learning the language, nor give them a finer relish of its delicacies. I can hardly think you will, upon second thoughts, approve your spending a matter of three pages (125, &c.) to acquaint us with the janglings of grammarians about gerunds, when you might have satisfy'd the considerate, in three lines, about the truth of what you have advanc'd concerning them in the text.

^d You are often mighty punctual in quoting the very pages of grammars: but seldom direct us to the fountain. It

would have been a good piece of service to posterity, and no injury to your authors, if you had made their quotations of the classic writers more particular than they generally are. You would thereby have assur'd us, that you did not take all upon trust, as they seem to have done from one another; and your readers would have been better satisfy'd with that authority, which would, thus, have given a sanction to the most authentic.

^e But, allowing this to be an error of the press for *animantia*, which yet we should have had at least in your second edition of the *emendanda*: to be content with a proof from Pliny, when you could easily have given several from Cicero, is such an argument of credulity, as ill becomes a critic.

^f I suppose you did not mean to take *avis* into the rule: because, having afore spoke of Cities, Countries, Islands, and Ships, you conclude, from Vossius, that they have the gender from their ending; and then add, *Regula sit ergo*: *Insula*, *navis*, *avis*. &c. femineis dantur, sed causa

misquotations, 3

ERRORS

4, misrepresentations

TRE, &c. *Pudor, sopor*, plurali carent. p. 86. (9) VOSSIUS: (α) *Obex obice obices*. p. 83. (β) *Sane Tullii est pro Cn. Planco, O reliquas omnes dies, &c.* p. 33. But your quoting of this, on his authority, I do not at all wonder at. You seem to have so great a respect for your authors the grammarians, as hardly to question the truth of what they tell you; and to be so easy about the justice of their quotations, as to take their word for it without examination.

3. MISQUOTATIONS². (i) when we are refer'd to a wrong place of an author: e. g. *Omnis, quilibet, quisque*, habent vocativum, ut ostendit Vossius, p. 656. *Prat* p. 84. Whereas Vossius only says in that place, that he will shew it in another, to wit, anal. iv. 3. p. 191. (ii) or, when the author, you refer to, is quoted in a wrong place. e. g. In the paragraph *Athos, &c.* p. 32. *Johnson. app.* p. 17. ought to come next after *semper masculina sunt*: what follows, to the end of the paragraph, being, I suppose, your own explication; the rather, because I do not well understand it. (iii) or, when you subjoin another's name to an observation

of your own: as p. 79. *Monoptotis addit Robinsonus astu*, et bene, *astus* tamen sing. legitur a Silio; ac similiter Val. Flac. in plurali *astus*. Voss. de an. l. i. c. 47. (iv) or, when you do not subjoin an author's name to an observation of his own: as, (1) p. 46. *Glis glitis*, *humus tenax*, et *Glis gliffis*, *lappa*, *barbara sunt*. l. i. c. 29. instead of *Voss. de an. l. i. c. 29.* (2) p. 101. *Interea acre judicium adhibendum est*, ut quæ in legendis authoribus raro occurrunt, raro itidem usurpentur; ut *egregiissimus, &c.* To this you should have subjoin'd *Lil. gram.* p. 34. edit. oxon. &†.

4. MISREPRESENTATIONS: when you quote an author in your own words; and thereby (i) either rob us of some advantages with which his own words would have given us his meaning: e. g. (1) VOSSIUS: *Monoptotis addit Robinsonus astu*, et bene, *astus* tamen sing. legitur a Silio; ac similiter Val. Flac. in secundo in plurali *astus*. de an. l. i. c. 47. ap. *Prat*. p. 79. Vossius thus: *Itidem provoxale statuunt ablativi casus, astu, sponte, &c.* Atqui Silii est lib. xvi: *non ars, aut astus belli, vel dextera deerat*. ac similiter Valer. Flaccus

significati: *Sciop.* You know too well the meaning of *ergo*, to reason at that rate: but it was an oversight, which any body, in such a vast variety of things, might easily have fallen into.

§ This head being of less consequence than several of the rest, I have only taken notice of two or three faults, that I was forc'd to find: being willing to prompt you to greater accuracy, even in matters of less moment; because I know it would be acceptable to the critics.

‡ NB. Though you have, here and

there, given some occasion for this observation, I do not mean hereby to insinuate that you have been guilty of plagiarism; you seem rather to have taken too great a pleasure in multiplying of quotations, and showing the compass of your acquaintance with the grammarians. It is plain the former of these was an oversight, and it is likely enough that the latter is so: however an emendation of such faults will render your work more unexceptionable.

misrepresentations, 4

E K R O R S

4. misrepresentations

in secundo. Cicero etiam in plurali, lib. iii. de off. *quorsum haec? ut intelligas non placuisse majoribus nostris astus*. Eodemque usi Silius in vii, et Seneca Troad. p. 646. (2) VOSSIUS: *Glis glitis*, humus tenax, et *glis Gliffis*, lappa, barbara sunt. l. i. p. 29. ap. Prat. 46. Vossius thus: *Glis glitis*, humus tenax, legas in glossis Isidori: sed apud Festum, Nonium, Priscianum, et probatiores alios, plane de eo silentium est; ut latinum minime videatur. Nempe decepit eos quod *glus* sit *limus tenax*. Charisius, *Haec glus glutis: alii gluten dixerunt*. Aufonius in monosyllabis: *tergora dic clypeis accommoda quae faciat? glus*. Sic meliores codices: alii *glux*: unde esset in obliquo *gluctis*, ut a *nox noctis*. Barbarum quoque *gliffes* pro lappis credo ex *glissen*, quomodo Belgae lappas vocant. p. 501. (ii) or lead us into mistakes, which his own words would have prevented: e. g. (1) DANESIUS: Veteres inflectebant *hic & haec nostratis*, & *hoc nostrate*; gen. *nostratis*, sicut *tristis*; unde *Arpinatis*, *Sarcinatis* in recto; pro quibus recentiores *Arpinas*, *Sarcinas*; sed *nostrate*, & similia, nom. acc. et voc. sing. raro usurpantur, nec tuto. *Dan.* 7 2. *Prat.* p. 114. By this representation I apprehended that the antient Romans declin'd gentile adjectives thus: *hic & haec nostratis & hoc nostrate*, like *tristis*; so that *Arpinatis* and such like are nominatives, instead of which the

moderns use *Arpinas*, &c. This being an error, I was induc'd to consult Danesiùs, who gives us, I think, a very different account of the matter, and very plainly. his words are these: *Nostras*, *Arpinas*, et id genus alia, olim, ut aiunt, inflectebantur sicut *tristis*. ut *hic et haec nostratis et hoc nostrate*. de masculino et feminino non repugno: at eruditius seculum contractis magis gaudebat iisque omnium generum. Upon a review of this, you will easily perceive that your *veteres*, & *recentiores*, will lead people into a quite different notion of this sort of words, from what is naturally convey'd by Danes's *olimut aiunt*, & *eruditius seculum*. (2) VOSSIUS: (a) Quaedam mascula in *-aster*: ut *oleaster*. *Prat.* p. 33. Non dubium est quin *pinaster*, aliaque ejusdem significationis, ejusdem sit generis ac *oleaster*. *Voss. an.* i. 13. ap. *Prat.* p. 33. Now Vossius, in the chapter you refer to, supposes that it is feminine also; though, in the eighteenth chapter of the same book, with all the caution of a true critic, he says; *Dubii generis rectius dicantur pinaster, spinus, thus pro arbore*, aliaque hujusmodi, de quorum genere merito ambigitur. (3) *Vesperis* genitivo legimus. p. 81. Neither do we read *vesperis* in the latin authors, nor does Vossius, any where, say any such thing^b.

^b On this occasion I cannot forbear making my request to you, that you would give us some key, by which we shall be able to know when you quote an author

in his own words, and when you take the liberty of expressing his thoughts in your own manner. How advantageously soever you might be able, on many occa-

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bad latin, 5

ERRORS

5, bad latin

5. BAD LATIN, in a latin grammar, one would think as difficult for the author to commit, as for the reader to pardon. But, notwithstanding your long labors in this province, you have given us, in that very little we have of your own, a very evident proof of the truth of that observation of Quintilian: *Aliud est grammaticæ, aliud latine loqui*ⁱ. though I cannot fairly say that you do *grammaticæ loqui*, when you transgress even your own rules of syntax. It is not very easy to find a paragraph of your own composing: but, when you do meet with any, you can hardly miss of something which you will condemn, upon a review, as either improper, or barbarous, or contrary to the rules of syntax, and the genius of the language. The few faults of this nature, that have fallen in my way, you will readily take into consideration under the following titles. (i) *IMPROPRIETIES*^k: *acquisitio*, p. 58, II. *anomolus*, p. 1, 19, II. *authores*, p. 86. *authoritas*, p. 143. *casualis conjunctio*, p. 96, II. *cum casum amittant, præpositiones mi-*

grant in adverbia, p. 101, II. *ni fallar*, p. 10. *nullibi*, p. 45. *Sarcinatis*, p. 114. *subaudire*, p. 31. *sylvula*, p. 274. (ii) *BARBARISMS*: *abbreviatura*, p. 155. 214, II. *abyssus*, p. 43. *accidentaliter*, p. 64, II. *alphabetum*, p. 251, II. *alphabeticus*, p. 277, II. *caespitare*, p. 56. *cambio, cambsi, campsi, campsum*, p. 148. *casualis*, p. 208. *causare*, p. 147. *cello, cellui*, p. 145. *compositivus*, p. 143. *e contra*, p. 74. 20, 326, II. *cremus*, p. 43. *essentialiter*, p. 64, II. *grammaticalis*, p. 173, II. *immediatus*, p. 4, II. *interlineatio*, p. 18. *irregularis*, p. 164. 19, II. *manifestatio*, p. 34. II. *mediante præpositione*, p. 82. II. *nupturio, nupturivi*, p. 156. *persona*, p. 58, II. *redditivus*, p. 33, II. *relatio ad aliquid*, p. 34, 59, II. *relative*, p. 58, II. *restrictio*, p. 124. *semilunula*, p. 18. *subintelligere*, p. 19, 71, II. *utilimus*, p. 101. (iii) *SOLECISMS*: (1) *Haec definitio non obstat quominus verba indefinita nomina substantiva censerì possunt*. p. 20. (2) *Nomen non crescens genitivo genus est muliebre*. p. 38. (3) *Nomen, et monosyllaba plurima, vox*

sions, to represent the grammarians you make use of; it would, I think, be a great pleasure to the curious, to hear every one speak in his own language: besides the satisfaction of knowing on whose authority it is, that they receive what you offer without sufficient proof.

ⁱ Your negligence, in this point, is the more unaccountably surprising: because, by some expressions, which you have dropt here and there, you seem to have an extraordinary passion for purity and politeness of expression. e. g. (1) *Præbyter vox ecclesiastica*. p. 62. (2) *Præ-*

sepium Appuleii infimæ latinæ putidissimi authoris ablegandum est ad foricam. p. 312, II. (3) *Si dixerit Apuleius sordidas dentes, non imitandus est*. Voss. Imo, bone lector, nullibi tam corruptæ, foetidaeque loquelæ authorem perditissimum, imitaberis. p. 45. (4) *Acre judicium adhibendum est, ut quæ in legendis authoribus raro occurrunt, raro itidem usurpentur*. p. 101.

^k By which I would mean such smaller faults in your manner of expression, as people of a nicer taste would be apt to throw, at least, among your *emendanda*.

bad verse, 6

ERRORS

7, bad pointing

muliebris habetur. p. 45. (4) Nomen in *a*, ut *problema*, *n*, ut *omen*, *ar*, ut *jubar*, *ur* dans, ut *jecur*, *us*, ut *onus*, *put*, ut *occiput*, omnia neutra, p. 52. (5) Quæ nullum variant casum, &c. velut omnes a tribus ad centum numeros, aptota vocabis. p. 77. (6) Quam opinionem, suis ipsius solum autoritate, stabilire conatur. p. 126. (7) Syllula verborum inveniri est in auctario. p. 118. (8) Inusitatio dicendi forma videri est. p. 100, II. (9) Quæ videri sunt syllulis ad calcem operis. p. 63, II. (10) Quam caute legendi sunt veteres grammatici, vel ex hoc liquet, quod, &c. p. 143. (11) Syllaba prima supinis non, ut præterito, geminatur; quodque *totondi* dans *tonsum*, docet: ut *tutudi tunsum*, atque *cecidit caesum*. p. 148.

6. BAD VERSE, though there may be no great harm in it, will hardly be excus'd by such as have a delicate ear, or a regard to the quantity of syllables. (I) of FALSE QUANTITY you will find some instances: e. g. *Libra librae, nubes nubis, genus est muliebre*. p. 38. (II) of CACOPHONY many: if such as the following may be so esteem'd: (1) p. 34. Adjectivum et in *um*, si hominum modo propria tollas. (2) p. 44. Neutra in *e* sunt ea quæ genitivum in *is*, ut *mare*, reddunt. (3) p. 89. *Nundinum* ut *ae* plurali, *epulum ae*, sic *balneum* et *ae* dat. (4) p. 151. *Dant statum*, et *statum, itum*; *didi* et *ex do* jure *ditum* vult. (5) p. 156. Nempe habet a *fuo*, *sum fui*, et a *tulo* rite *fero tuli*. (III) To this head I would refer (what severer critics would perhaps place under the ti-

tle of BAD LATIN) Such Verses (i) as are work'd up with forc'd expressions: e. g. (1) *Jungas os in us* vertentia *gracula quaedam*. p. 43. (2) *Tertiam amant, quintam agnoscuntque quies, requies, plebs*. p. 93. (3) *A pleo stat plevi*. p. 137. (ii) or ek'd out with insignificant particles: as (1) *Neutra quidem primo muliebria rite secundo*. p. 89. (2) *Sevi rite satum, sepelivi rite sepultum*. p. 149. (3) *Adde dedi, quod jure ditum* vult. p. 148.

7. BAD POINTING, notwithstanding it often occasions obscurity, and is always an embarrassment, I would have taken no notice of; but that you are so very frequently guilty of it, that one would be apt to think you had no regard to it. It is not worth while to trouble my self, or the reader, with instances of this nature: but, if you please to give your self the trouble to review your work with this regard; you will find abundance of faults in every page, if not in every period.

Perplexity,

or such a confusion, either in the manner of expressing, or in the method of disposing our thoughts, as leaves the reader in the dark; or, at least, gives him a good deal of trouble to come at our meaning; is certainly a very great fault in all composures whatsoever: but, in a system of instructions, drawn up for the use of such as are but beginning to learn the use of words, it is utterly unpardonable.

for

want of references, 1

PERPLEXITIES

2, wrong references

for, as Mr. Johnson has well observed, "an obscure blundering method of study, in the younger sort especially, who are of themselves but too much inclin'd to foolery and idleness, is the greatest discouragement, that can be, to industry: and then, the mind being dishearten'd from taking pains, where it finds labour to so little purpose, presently turns its activity another way; and then betakes it self to trifling, which is the first step; and next to vicious employments. and, though the occasions of the meaner sort, and those of the middle rank, by putting their thoughts upon some honest business, may chance to rescue them from this necessity; yet, with such, as by the largeness of their fortunes, have their time upon their hands, it is, in a manner, an inseparable consequence. Beside that, the very miscarriage of children in their studies, though it were not so often attended with this sad effect, were enough, in all reason, to awaken the care of all such as love their country, or have any humanity for that tender age, to prevent it: that so the parents' money may not be flung away, their hopes defeated, the time and labour of youth mispent, and a stop put to their progress in learning and advancement in the world, by their not being fitted for any creditable and profitable employment." Appar. pref. p. 8. It will behove you, therefore, to consider whether there be not some occasion to review your work

with an attentive regard to the condition of those readers, for whose benefit you compos'd it: who, I am afraid, will find no small perplexity in the use of it, by reason of your

1. WANT OF REFERENCES: when (i) either there is nothing in the notes answering to references in the text: as *β, γ. p. 193, II. &c.* (ii) or no references in text to lead us regularly to proper observations in the notes: (e. g.) *Laniger, &c. p. 57, 58.* What precedes this and the following paragraphs about adjectives, belongs to the doctrine of substantives; and ought, at least, to have been distinguish'd by some title, or some peculiarity in the character. Instances of this nature you will find, in abundance, all along your work: which you would hardly have suffer'd, had you been aware of the embarrassment it will give your readers. Those, that approve your performance, will do well to supply this defect, as they go over it the first time: since, by this means, they will be able to consult it, afterwards, with much more convenience.

2. WRONG REFERENCES: (I) when we are refer'd to something in the notes which is foreign to the text from which we are refer'd: as, *Ab imperf. Haec particip. Similia part. p. 187. Ærugo, Rubigo. p. 85. Os. Sanguis. Cestus. Jubar. p. 86. Copiae. p. 30. Caius. Defectiva. Interior. Penitus. Proxim. p. 104, b. Quam. Ut. Quantum. Georgius. p. 191.* (II) when, for want of keeping constantly to one sort of references, the reader cannot readily cast

subtil distinctions, 3

PERPLEXITIES

4, loose expressions

his eye on what he is refer'd to. Thus we are refer'd (i) in the Notes (1) by stars, daggers, &c. from the beginning down to p. 94. (2) by superior letters from thence to the end. (ii) in the Conjectures (1) sometimes by stars, &c. (2) sometimes by superior letters: (3) sometimes by superiors in parenthesis.

3. SUBTIL DISTINCTIONS:

- (1) *Spinus* non pertinet ad regulam generalem de nominibus arborum magis quam *cytisus* aut *rubus*¹. p. 33. (2) *Sanguis* ad uda referri debet, non item *crur*^m. p. 86.

4. LOOSE EXPRESSIONS:

- (1) *QUÆDAM* mascula in -aster: ut *cleaster*, *pinaster*ⁿ. p. 33. *PAUCA* [græca] jugum Latii subeunt: ut *charta domusque*ⁿ. p. 37. (3) *MULTA* et in -u, simul -i: ut *cornu*, *genu*, *sinapi*, *femi*, *gummi*ⁿ. p. 77, 78. (4) *nihilum*, *gelu*: et hic quoque *TALIA* ponas^o. p. 87. (5) *Quinto* *SÆPE*^p carent (sed *NON* tamen *OMNIA*^q) casu. p. 84. (6) *Integra vox vis* est, nisi desit *FORTE*^r dativus. p. 84. (7) Omnibus his mutilis numerus prior, integer alter: quæ referunt, ut *qui*; quæ percontantur, ut *ecquis*; &c.^r *Quin-*

¹ Nice indeed: what rule then do they belong to? if to your special rules, you are mistaken in the gender at least of *cytisus* and *rubus*. as for *spinus*, since we have no means of knowing its gender, but by analogy; I should think it would be better to use it in the feminine. But, now I am come to the conjectures, I find you take notice of *rubus*; and tell us, p. 34. from *Susenbrot*, that *Serenus* us'd it in the feminine. and, further-on, in the Notes, p. 44. you give us better authorities, viz. *Columella*, *Seneca*, and *Gellius*, from *Voss*. an. i. 31.

^m This observation is founded, I suppose, upon some nicer distinction between the signification of those two words than I have yet met with.

ⁿ Whether these are all, or how many there are, and which they be, How shall we discover?

^o By what characteristic we may know what words are like to the foregoing, I cannot so much as conjecture. You add, indeed, in the notes, a catalogue of twenty seven words: but wherein it is, that any of them resemble the others, I do not see.

^p What, in the name of sense, is the meaning of *Quinto hæc sæpe carent casu*? If they have the vocative, they must always have it; if they want it, they must always want it: no such thing in this matter, as sometimes wanting, and sometimes having. *Jobus. apparat.* p. 133.

^q To what purpose are we told not all,

without being inform'd which they be that are excepted. In the notes, indeed, you take notice of *unus*, *omnis*, *quilibet*, *quisque*, *ipse*, *ille*, *aliquis*: but this, I suppose, you did not design for a complete catalogue.

^r Other grammarians are positive: it would have been proper, therefore, to have given the reason of your doubt about this matter.

^s that is, *Relatives*, *Interrogatives*, &c. are defective in the singular *, yet have all the cases in the plural. But this is an oversight. to be sure you know that there is the same reason for their wanting the vocative in the plural number, as in the singular. It's a pity you should have been guilty of this inadvertence, because the critics will be apt to insult you; especially when they observe, that in *Lily* (whom you propose to follow, except when he goes wrong) there is a full point after *teger alter*: by which is signify'd that the words preceding, to wit *precis*, *vis*, &c. and not those that follow, as you have unluckily given us to understand, are defective in the singular; but have all the cases in the plural. And this is right enough; and, what follows in him, is very intelligible: *Quæ referunt, ut qui*; *quæ percontantur, ut ecquis*, &c. *quinto hæc sæpe carent casu*.

* that is, as we are to understand by the title, they only want one case; and, that case, as we may guess from the notes, is the vocative.

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obscurities, 5

PERPLEXITIES

6, confusion

to saepe carent, sed non tamen omnia, casu. p. 84. (8) Adverbia a nominibus & adjectivis nata, comparantur; et regunt casus comparativi et superlativi; ut *docte*, *doctius illo*, *doctissime omnium*. similiter et *QUAEDAM*¹ alia: ut, *bene*, *melius*, *optime*; *male*, *pejus*, *pestime*; *saepe*, *saepius*, *saepissime*; *nuper*, *nuperissime*; & *SIMILIA*¹. p. 197. (9) Praepositio in compositione, eundem *NONNUNQUAM*¹ casum regit, quem et extra compositionem regerat. p. 100, II. (10) *MULTA* sunt verba composita cum *ad*, *con*, &c. quae *VIX UNQUAM*¹ regunt dativum. p. 59, a. II. (11) In dativum feruntur *PLERAQUE*¹ impersonalia, quippe saepenumero, utique relative ponuntur. p. 85, II. (12) *Sum*, cum *MULTIS ALIIS*, geminum adsciscit dativum. p. 61, II.

5. **OBSCURITIES**, or expressions that have not a suitable evidence (i) because of some impropriety in the manner of expression: as (1) Monoptota sunt, quae unico casu reperiuntur, sive solo nominativo: ut *damnas*, *macete*. p. 78. (2) Nomina feminei generis numerique secundi plurima sunt; scitisque Palaemonis arte periti commentis videant; ut *cunae*, *quisquiliae*que. p. 88. (3) Singula femineis; neutris pluralia gaudent.

Pergamus urbs Troum dat *Pergama*, *carbassus* atque *carbassa*, voxque *supellex* -*lectilia* -*ctile* format. p. 89. (4) Nomina, quae monoptota nuncupantur, in adverbiorum regimine incidunt. p. 190, b. (5) Primae aliquando quibusdam inflectio tertia cedit; ut *Ganges*, *Calchas*, &c. p. 91. (6) Sed consuetudo victrix in omnibus loquendi formulis obtinet, quae eadem praetermissa ratione, est norma loquendi. p. 74, a. II. (7) Anacoluthon accidit, cum alicui praemisso consequentia non est legitima, secundum rationem grammaticalem. p. 174, II. (8) Quaedam, olim passiva amittendo sua activa, eorum activorum munia facessunt; non eatinus tamen ut omnino suam passivam significationem deposuerunt. p. 340, II. (ii) for want of proper references: so *scortum* sive, &c. (in the conjectures, p. 35.) were there a reference to *scortum* in the notes, would be intelligible: without that it has no meaning^u. (iii) by reason of imperfect or improper definitions: as (1) Interrogationis nota vocem suspendit. p. 18. (2) Locale nomen est, quod aliquid, ut ex loco significat. p. 22. (3) Substantivum est quod nihil addi postulat ad suam significationem exprimendam, sed per se subsistit. p. 23. (4) Nomen proprium est, quod rem uni indi-

¹ Sometimes, without informing us When; some, or many others, without telling us Which; and such like, without some Characteristic to assure us of the resemblance, are expressions so uninformative and perplexing, that nothing could have betray'd you into them, but a long habit of thinking as you were taught from Lilly, without ever happening to disengage your mind from the prejudice.

^u The same may be said of many other passages of the like nature: e. g. *Copiae*, *custodiae*, &c. p. 30, a. &c. And to this, I believe, is owing that **INCOHERENCE**, which is very frequent in your commentaries. e. g. *Idcoque*, p. 37, a. *Itaque*, p. 37, b. Here are inferences drawn from nothing at all, or from nothing to the purpose.

confusion, 6

PERPLEXITIES

6, confusion

viduo propriam significat. p. 24. (5) Estque Monoptoton nomen cui vox cadit una. p. 78. (iv) for want of accommodating the phrases of your quotations to your principles. What can a learner make of *genus a terminatione*, p. 31. *masculinae terminationis*, p. 32. &c. when the rules you give for the gender of nouns are drawn from the consideration of the signification, or of the genitive case.

6. CONFUSION, OR WANT OF METHOD: (1) when the understanding of what precedes, depends on instructions that follow*: e. g. when Figures are taken notice of in words, without any preceding account of them: as (1) Adde infinita Paragogica. p. 12. (2) per Synthesin fit &c. p. 32. (3) per Ellipsin fieri. p. 205. (4) *currum pro curruum* Synæresis est. p. 72. (5) Genitivus pluralis Synopen admittit in compositis a gigno^y. (6) Apocopen patiuntur. p. 209. (7) Anastrophe præpositionum. p. 210. (II) when things are treated of in such places, or under such heads, as they have no relation to: e. g. (i) when such nouns, whose gender is to be known by the encrease or ending,

are plac'd among those, whose gender is accounted for by the signification: as, *Excipiasque diem, muliebris flexio quinta est.* p. 32. (ii) when, on the contrary, such nouns as belong to the general rules, are rank'd under the special: as *Anxur*, p. 52. *a. Atriplex*, p. 54. *Bacchar*, p. 52. *Papaver*, p. 53. *Senex*, &c. p. 38. (iii) when Doubtfuls are brought into the rule under the title (1) of Masculins excepted: as, *Sal modo neutrum est.* p. 46. (2) of Neuters excepted: as, *Neutrum modo, mas modo vulgus.* p. 44. (iv) when the gender of a word is taken notice of (1) in the doctrine of defectives: as *Fubar*, p. 86. *b.* (2) or in the doctrine of participles: as *Animans*. p. 189. *b.* (v) when the doctrine of Feminins, which is wanting in its proper place (viz. p. 32.) is intermix'd with observations about Masculins: as (1) *Quorum quaed.* in paragraph *Monstrorum*, p. 30. *b.* (2) *Praeter feminin.* in paragraph *Pluralia*, p. 30. *b.* (vi) when we are told (1) of the Quantity of a word in the doctrine of Genders: as *Harpago* corripit penultimam in recto, &c. p. 47. (2) of Mountains in the

* It must be allow'd that there are some cases, in which this cannot well be avoided: as when, in the doctrine of the declensions, we are told that nouns of the neuter gender have a particular declining, before any directions have been given to know which they are*: but such cases as this, I fear, will hardly excuse your conduct in such instances as I have here given you.

To some indeed you may seem to have guarded against this inconvenience by putting the rules of gender first: but, as these depend chiefly on the knowledge of the

declensions; the critics, I believe, will be apt to condemn you.

^y Here indeed you seem to be sensible of the absurdity of using terms not before explain'd; and therefore add *Syncope est resellio literarum, &c.* but this conduct, you know, would betray you into endless tautologies.

^z Nay, sometimes, The rule (i) is but an introduction to all that is valuable in the observation: as, *Vox utrumque*, &c. p. 35. (ii) or contains what is of less moment: as (1) *nomina quint.* p. 87. (2) *Inter aptot.* p. 77.

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confusion, 6

PERPLEXITIES

7, contradictions

doctrin of Rivers: as *par ratio* &c. p. 31. (3) of Maſts in the doctrin of Trees: as *Malus*, &c. p. 34. (III) when ſuch inſtructions, as ſhould lie together, are ſcatter'd here and there; and without good reaſon too for their being where they are, without any regard had to the conveniency of their lying together: as *Aliquando*, p. 98, *b*. *Aliquando*, p. 100, *b*. *Ubiqui*. *Eſt* *quand*. p. 100. (IV) when general notices in a rule, inſtead of being plac'd firſt, are here and there intermix'd with particular words: e. g. *Maſcula flos, mos*, &c. p. 45. *Sunt neutralia*, &c. p. 48. (V) when what ought to be in the rules, is thrown into the notes. This is a very common thing with you: as in the following inſtances: *Nempe ſubaud*. p. 31, *a*. *Nomina gemmar*. p. 32, *a*. *Nomina liter*. p. 32, *a*. *Urbium, region*. p. 32, *a*. *Cupreſſ*. p. 33. *Apud Graec*. p. 33. *Rubus maſc*. p. 34. *Sic nomin*. p. 35, *a*. *Item verb*. p. 35, *a*. *Excepta ex prim. reg. ſpecial. ordine alph*. p. 39. *Huic reg*. p. 85, *a*. *Herbarum, fruct*. p. 85, *b*. *Flores aut*. p. 85, *b*. *Os or*. p. 86, *a*.

7. INCONSISTENCIES, or CONTRADICTIONS: (i) in one and the ſame ſentence; as *Monop- totis addit Robinſonus aſtus*, et bene, *aſtus* tamen ſing. legitur a *Silio*; ac ſimiliter *Val. Flac.* in plu-

rali aſtus. p. 79. (ii) between rule and rule: (1) *Neutrum eſt pro ſubſtantivo adjectivum*. p. 34. *Solum ſubſiſtens per ſe pro ſubſtantivo, cui ſervit domini genus induit omne adjunctum*. p. 87. (2) In your rule of the formation of verbs, you ſay, that all tenſes are form'd from the preſent of the active voice, from the perfect of the indicative, and from the ſupine. p. 133. And yet you clog the patterns of formations with a ſuperfluity of tenſes, &c. E. g. inſtead of *amo amavi amatum*, according to your rule, you perplex the pattern with the addition of ſeveral tenſes, &c. to wit, *amas, amare, amans, amandum, amaturus*. for which I can ſee no reaſon, any more than why you leave out three of *Lily's*, to wit, *amandi, amando, amatu*; or alter the order in which he has diſpos'd them. (3) *Neutra carentia ſingulari*. p. 88. *Rarius haec primo pluralia neutra leguntur*. p. 88. (iii) between rule and notes: (1) *Eas generales intelligimus regulas, quae ad declinationem non ſpectant*. p. 30. *Reg. general. ſecunda*: *Omnia femineum referentia nomina ſexum femineo generi tribuuntur, ut Ama, Maria. Excipiaſque diem muliebris flexio quinta eſt. Arboris et nomen*. p. 32.²² (2) (2) *Sunt communia merges*, &c. p.

²² Conſidering your account of your general rules, and full points after *Maria*, and *Quinta eſt*; it is hard to gueſs at your meaning. I take it to be this: "All nouns, ſignifying the female ſex, are feminine; and, if you except *dies*, ſo are nouns of the fifth declenſion; and ſo are the names of trees." If this be your meaning, I need ſay no more to ſhow you the inconfiſtency. But I would

by no means aggravate any thing; and therefore, rather than charge you with an abſurdity, am willing to ſuppoſe that this line has kept its place here through inadvertency: becauſe, were it left out, the ſentence would run well enough with a proper point after *Maria*, and be conſiſtent with your deſign in drawing up the general rules.

contradictions, 7

PERPLEXITIES

7, contradictions

55. *Merges* commune quibusdam, ied masculino genere vix reperias. p. 56. (3) Nomen in *ar*, ut *jubar*, neutrum est. p. 52. *Jubar* apud veteres nunc masculinum erat, nunc neutrum. p. 52. (4) Nominum quatuor sunt genera. p. 29. Genera nominum, ut quibusdam placet, sunt quinque. Charif.^{aa} p. 29. (5) Nomina fluviorum masculina dicas. p. 31. Celeberrimus Vossius mavult fluviorum genus a terminatione deducere. p. 31. (6) Feminini generis sunt *linter*, *colus*. p. 43. Exiguus *linter*, Tibull. *Colus* etiam in masculino invenitur ap. Catull. & Prop. p. 43. (7) *Habitior habitissimus* positivo carent. p. 104. *Habitus* apud Gellium in hoc significato legitur. p. 104. (8) Modi verborum sunt quatuor. p. 121. Quinque esse modos, omnes fere grammatici consentiunt. qui sex voluerunt, vario iudicio &c. qui septem &c. qui novem &c. Diomed. p. 121. tres non amplius modos cognoscit Vossius.^{aa} p. 121. (9) Vult *vello velli* et *vulsi*. p. 139. De *vulsi* in themate autoritas dubia videtur Vossio. p. 139. (10) *Plecto -exui*, et *-exi*. p. 141. *Plexui* nobis suspectae fidei est. p. 141. (11) *Sisto stiti* semper. p. 141. A *sisto* Ennius et alii *consisti* dixerunt.

^{aa} It may be you will say that we are to look upon what you quote from Charisius, Vossius, &c. as a mistake: but, alas, Sir, how shall a disciple know this? especially when he observes such a modest diffidence in every page, that even Hoole is sometimes quoted to give credibility to the plainest things. Besides, as you give no reasons for either, he must needs be at a loss; the rather, because no reason can be given for either: since, if we could be content not to perplex matters by too much subtlety, there are most evidently only three. If we go upon your princi-

absit per syncopen, pro *abslitit*, Ovid. p. 141. (12) Non convenit inter Grammaticos de accentu primae et secundae plur. praeteriti: satius igitur duco, si abstineat puer his vocabulis in re metrica. p. 159. Syllabae *rimus* et *ritis* in praeterito perfecto modi subiectivi, ubique pro brevibus habentur; in carmine vero indifferenter reperiuntur. p. 200, II. (iv) between Notes and Notes: as (1) *Animans* modo femininum, modo neutrum invenitur. p. 189. *animans* femininum est, aut neutrum. p. 58. *animans* est omnis generis^{bb}. p. 29. (2) Dat. et abl. singulari *arbitratui*, *arbitratu*. p. 82. *Arbitratui*, *arbitratum*, *arbitratu*. Melancth. *arbitratus* agnoscit Johnsonus, sed auctoritatem pro *arbitratui* postulat. p. 83. (3) *Diphthongus* feminino quidem genere ponatur; sed καθ' ὁμοιοῖαν, quia integre sūt διφθογγοὶ συλλαβῇ. p. 43. Viginti et duos diphthongos. p. 7.

Superfluities

in a system of instructions design'd for a key to knowledge, especially if they swell it to such a size, as is likely to prove a terror to youth, and a trespass on others; are, in my opinion, as unworthy

ples, there are at least nine. Lily gives us seven: but we still want a couple of names to express the gender of such words, as will admit these adnouns, or articles, *hic hoc*, and *haec hoc*.

^{bb} that is, according to your reckoning (p. 29.) masculin, feminin, neuter, and common. We know indeed that you mean only the three first, two of which make up the last: but, however, you see that there is an inconsistency in the expressions; which could not have happen'd, if you had reckon'd no more than there are.

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SUPERFLUITIES

2, tautologies

to be excus'd as they are easy to be avoided. Μέγα βιβλίον, μέγα κακόν, will be apt to start into people's minds, at the first sight of your book: the very bulk of it being argument enough to condemn it, with those that are most forward to pass a judgment; but as such seldom enter into the merits of a matter; you have, no doubt, already learn'd to smile at their raillery. For my own part, I hardly know how to draw up this charge; there being so many things to be taken into consideration, before a right judgment can be made what it is, that deserves to be accounted superfluous: however I believe you will allow the few instances to be such, which I have taken the liberty to advise you of under the following titles:

1. TRIFLES, or observations of very little use either for the instruction of beginners, or the entertainment of the more advanc'd. Of such it would be easy to give you a large catalogue: but as you may, perhaps, have more leisure; and are, certainly better acquainted with the design and conduct of your work: you will be so courteous to your readers, as to discard such redundancies; at least to contract the compass you have swell'd some of them to by canvassing them at large: such as (1) The definition of a *noun*^{cc}. p. 20. (2) The

distinction of *elementum* and *litera*. p. 3. &c. (3) The debate about the number of the pronouns, p. 109. whether *f* be a mute or a semivowel. p. 9. &c.

2. TAUTOLOGIES, or useless repetitions; as (i) when several definitions or descriptions are given of the same thing, though there be no peculiarity in one, that is of any value towards explaining another: e. g. (1) Seven of Grammar, p. 1. (2) Four of a Letter, p. 3. of a Participle, p. 185. (3) Three of a Syllable, p. 14. of a Verb, p. 115. (4) Two of Proper names, p. 24. of Agnomina, p. 24. (ii) when what is said in the text, is repeated in the notes, without any reason or advantage: e. g. (1) Agnomen est ab eventu aliquo. p. 24. Agnomen ab aliquo eventu est impositum. p. 24. Communia sunt antistes, bos, nemo, sus. p. 35. Sunt communia antistes, p. 54. bos, p. 55. nemo, p. 53. sus, p. 55. (3) Ap-tota vocabis tot, quot. p. 77. et tot, quot. p. 77. (4) Uda plurima ne fuerint. p. 85. His neutris lac, pus, halec, non licet numerum deferre secundum. p. 87. lac, pus, et halec. ad uda pertinent. p. 87. (5) Jubar, aether, mascula sunt numerum vix excedentia primum. p. 86. addunt grammatici jubar. p. 86. (6) Invitus, invitissimus. p. 104. Invitus, invitissimus. p. 104. a.^{dd}

^{cc} I take the liberty to call this a matter of little consequence, because the definition you give, and those you examine, are so far from being fit to give learners a notion of a noun; that you critics find them so metaphysically fine, as to raise controversies about them. It is something stranger, that you should fall into this fault, when, on other occasions, you seem

to be above such grammatical logomachies. e. g. Lites inter Johnsonum, et alios grammaticos, alia docentes nolumus dirimere? nec tanti est, ut interfinis. p. 85.

^{dd} Indeed, in the notes, you add the authority of Scioppius: but that will never pass with the critics, who expect, in such a case, the authority of some classic writer.



A N

APPENDIX

CONCERNING

The TITLE-PAGE.

ALL, that know what it is to write, will, without doubt, have charity enough to excuse a good many faults in the body of your work: (*opere in longo fas est obrepere somnum*;) but to be guilty of several in a short title-page, and such too as leave people at a loss what to judge about your design in composing the book; looks so much like negligence, or something worse; that, were it my case, I should be apt, in respect both to my self and my readers, to clap a new title-page to the book, before many of the copies are dispers'd. But of this matter you will be able to make a better judgment, when you have taken into consideration the following observations.

1. *In usum principis juventutis britannicae*. Whether you mean for the use of prince Frederic; (the sons of princes being anciently call'd

principes juventutis) or for the use of the chief of the british youth, I cannot be sure. if the latter; I am still at a loss, whether you mean the wealthiest, or the wisest; though, by the price of your book, one would guess the former.

2. *Pars prima* the first part, instead of *prior* the former, is not altogether right; though something may be said for such a liberty in some cases.

3. *Fugiter* is not only barbarous, having no better authority than that of Apuleius, whose writings you have damn'd to the vilest services; but also less expressive of your meaning than *perpetuo*, or *perpetim*, which I have substituted, in that part of my Vocabulary, which is entitled Barbarisms Latiniz'd. And one would have thought you could not have miss'd of them among the literators, who generally use *perpetuae notae* in the title of those authors, on whom they have writ

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TITLE-PAGE

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notes all along from the beginning to the end.

4. *Atqui seorsum* yet separately. a nice ear will hardly bear this construction of the particle *atqui*. As for the separating the notes from the conjectures, you would have done well to have inform'd us on what account it is that you have distinguish'd them; since, as they are manag'd, I cannot apprehend that either of them, generally speaking, is fitter than the other, for the use of any particular sort of readers. For my own part, I confess, this distinction gives me no small perplexity; as I cannot find on what occasions I am to consult one rather than the other; and am not a little embarrass'd by your inconstancy in using sometimes one sort of reference to them, and sometimes another^a; not to mention the inconveniency of stars, daggers, &c. when there are several in the same page, on the account of their having no settled order that every body is agreed in.

5. *Authore Sam. Prat.* Setting aside the misspelling of *auctore*, we cannot, by this, certainly determine whether you would be look'd upon as *the author*, or only *the projector, encourager, and director* of this

work. If the latter (as they will be apt to judge, who have the greatest opinion of you) it had been more intelligible to have said, as Dr. Ker in the title of his *Norma Loquendi, Ductu et cura Samuelis Prat.* But, be that as it will, I would gladly acquit you of being the author of the Index, because I find it so very injudicious. In order to this, I observe that it was impossible for the Dean of Rochester to admit *adaeques* into the index of memorable words that are explain'd in the former part. hereby, indeed, it is made memorable enough, as it is so odly us'd in the book^b; and so unreasonably refer'd to from the index. It will be said, perhaps, in your vindication, that you have order'd it to be left out of the index, by an advertisement in the *errata*^c: but, besides the difficulty of conceiving how it could get into the index, unless we suppose that the index was drawn up upon some such direction as this: *Take in all the words* (at least in the text) *that are printed in Italic*: it is somewhat strange, that other words also, which have as little business there^d, should be allow'd to keep their place, notwithstanding a second edition of *Addenda et Emendanda*.

^a V. Wrong references, p. 18.

^b p. 30. Quae maribus solis tribuuntur mascula dicas, ut Pater ac Dominus, Rectorque Georgius, illis Nomina Ventorum, Fluviorum, Mensum adaeques.

^c In the third and last line of the *addenda & emendanda*: (1) p. 33. l. 1. l. 1. ad-

aeques, (2) In Ind. post *Acus*, &c. d. *Adaeques*.

^d e. g. Pater, Dominus, Rector, Georgius, p. 30. Anna, Maria, p. 32. Caro, Libra, Nubes, p. 38. Pietas, p. 45. Sanguis p. 51. &c.

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LATINE GRAMMAR:

*Mibi molesta haec opera non prorsus perierit, si alii, ea
adjuti, minori deinde negotio ad fastigium suum hanc
artem perducant; qua non jam aio universa,
sed cujus vel primis initiis, nihil, in omni-
bus disciplinis, vel magis divinae est
mentis opus, vel ad omnem ho-
minum vitam necessarium
magis. Vossius.*



L O N D O N : M D C C X X I I .



T O

Mr. *Francis* and Mr. *Polydore*
PLUMPTRE.

Dear Children,

March 1st, 1722.



S you are now entering upon
the use of the following
specimen ; I take this oc-
casion of recommending
it to you in a particular manner. I am,
indeed, under peculiar obligations of
showing you this respect ; because I am
indebted

indebted to your father for many valuable hints, which have been exceeding serviceable to me in the conduct of the work. I flatter my self, that this public testimony of my concern for you, together with the tenderness with which I treat you, and the delight I endeavour to give you in the whole management of your business and diversions; will oblige you to be very diligent in learning it; that, by your extraordinary proficiency, you may do an honor to your master; and answer the biggest expectations of those, who are most fond of seeing you rise to a distinguish'd eminence.

I hope I have here show'd you the easiest, shortest, and surest way to the latin tongue: and, as soon as you have gain'd this first step, I can assure you, that you will be able, by the like directions, to arrive at a competent knowlege

knowledge of all other useful languages, with much less trouble than children generally undergo in getting but a smattering of this.

By this means you will be admitted to all the treasures of the universe, from the earliest ages down to this day; and will be the more induc'd to rifle those stores of wisdom, when you shall relish the various charms of eloquence, which result from the peculiar genius of each nation, and which cannot be transfus'd into the language of another, without flattening that spirit, that gives all the poignancy to the pleasure. In short, by your skill in the languages you will brighten your way to all the useful Sciences, and derive a lustre on all your other attainments.

Go on, therefore, my little heroes: mind your business, mov'd by the consideration

consideration of the glorious prospects I have given you, and the illustrious example you have at home; and you will want nothing, but the blessing of god, to make you the darlings of the present age, and the wonder of posterity.

For this, therefore, you are daily to offer up your most importunate prayers to the author of your beings: so will ye grow in favor both with god and men; and, by means of the extensive influences of your uncommon merit, your glory will shine forth with uncommon grace, growing brighter and brighter through the remaining ages of the world, till it break out in its full blaze at the general conflagration. I am

*Your affectionate instructor
and humble servant*

SOLOMON LOWE.

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THE RUDIMENTS OF GRAMMAR:

OR
*Proper Directions for the Speedy Gaining
A Rational Knowledge, and Ready Use
of the LATIN tongue.*

Parts of Grammar.

ANALOGY of Words treats, of Construction SYNTAX.

Figures of Grammar.

In Words: ANTIMERIA, ENALLAGE, & METAPLASMUS.

In Syntax: ELLIPSIS, SYNESIS, & PLEONASMUS.

NORMA LOQUENDI¹.

Sermone ut Nummo utendum, cui publica forma est²:
quippe penes Usus est et jus, et norma loquendi⁴.

Figurarum Origo.

χρησται, non communem loquendi rationem⁵,
emphaseos studium peperit⁶, curtiq^{ue} *nitoris*⁷:
pauca incuria fudit⁸: *plura licentia* fecit⁹.

I should be very much for learning grammar, how much soever I press learning by conversation; provided we had one that could be depended upon. *An essay on educat. showing how the languages may be learn'd more easily, quickly, and perfectly than they commonly are.* 1711. p. 17.

A Grammar, by which a language may be attain'd the nearest way, must be COMPREHENSIVE, CERTAIN, PLAIN, and as BRIEF as will consist with its being comprehensive. As for comprehension, the world is not well agreed about the matter: many supposing that a general draught of what is most ordinary, is enough in that respect. I must confess, I am not for jading the memories of young people, by obliging them to run through too much in this way: but the grammar must be sufficient; or how will they get what they find not there, without abundance more trouble? All, that is to be done in this case, is, to distinguish between things of Ordinary use, and such as are Rare and Extraordinary: to make the first matter of *rule* to get by heart, toge-

ther with such *exceptions* as are any thing common; and the latter matter of *annotation*; and that so, as to be most readily found on occasion. R. JOHNSON, *Animadv. on Lil. pref. p. 2. 8.*

3. The GRAND PRINCIPLE is, All instruction ought to be by *syncretism*, that is, comparing what we are to learn with what we know already. The English is our mother-tongue: we know this: it ought to be, as far as possible, accommodated to the mode and genius of the English. M. LEWIS, *An Essay to facilitate the educ. of youth.* 1674. p. 17, 23. This principle is most rational, because it is most natural; for we see, by experience, that children will take this way, whether they are instructed in it, or no. E. COLES, *Nolens volens: or you shall make latin whether you will or no.* 1677. pref. p. 1.

A Grammar, founded on these principles, accommodated to the english tongue, in some degree according to this method, I dare confidently say, will, sooner or later, prevail in the nation. To this I dare set my hand
M. LEWIS.

WORDS

Parts of Words

WORDS

1. Letters¹.

Capi-) ABCDEFGHI Jod KLMNOPQRSTU Vau XYZ (tals.
 VOWELS, 6. CONSONANTS, 19.

Italic
 a e i o u y. Liquid Mute Double
 Roman
 Lower-) a e i o u y. l m n r. p b f v c k g q. t d h, s. j x z (case.

2. Syllables.

in Spelling; and, at the end of lines, in Writing, ever
 of Compound words the parts, the sounds of Simple sever².

CAPITALS*

[Letters] begin Periods, and Proper names³.

[Letters]

DIPHTHONGS

two vowels in one found [ae oe. ai ei oi ui. au eu ou] two dots divide 'em:
 thus aëris sounds a-ë-ris: but aeris sounds ē-ris⁴.

Syllables]

QUANTITY.

[Syllables

treated of) . . . Short, ò: Long, ò: Common, ò . . . (in prosody.

ACCENT⁵.

not written by) . . . Acute, ó: Grave, ò: Circumflex, ô . . . (the ancients⁶.

Words]

PRONUNCIATION.

[Words

We pronounce by the quantity: by quantity and accent the Romans⁷.

* CAPITALS]

Numeral⁸.

[CAPITALS*

I 1. V 5. X 10. L 50. C 100. D 500. M 1000.

A Less number, afore, Subtracts; after, Encreases⁹.

Praenominal¹⁰ and Compendiary¹¹.

C. Caius: C. Caia¹²: H.S.¹³ festerius: S.C. senatusconsultum.
 P.C. patres conscripti: S.P.Q.R. senatus populusque Romanus; &c.

¹ Of the FORM, FORCE, and SOUND of letters, I say nothing here, because I judge it foreign to my purpose. (1) The FORMS, in several ages, the curious may see in *Mabillon, de re diplom.* Paris. 1681. *Hepburn, virg. aur. Rom.* 1616. *Bernard, orb. erud. literatur.* Oxon. 1689. & *Bang, cael. orient.* Hafn. 1670. (2) The peculiar FORCE, that particular letters have, by the suitableness of their sound, to excite certain passions, has been shewn by *Scalig. poet. iv. 47.* *Rhen. paralip. gram. p. 629.* & *Voss. inst. orat. iv. 2. 2.* (3) As to the SOUND of the letters, *Scioppins*, after an accurate account of them, comes to this conclusion, that it is impossible to arrive at the true pronunciation of the Latin tongue. *gram. philosoph. p. 39. V. & n. 6.* Since it is so, in my opinion, that pronunciation, which is now-a-days most universal, ought to be prefer'd. If, therefore, we could be perswaded, at least to pronounce the a as aw, and the i as ee; we should as easily understand one another, and be much more capable of conversing with our neighbors.

² The note of connexion is call'd Hy-

PHEN (-) e. g. *trans-ac-tion, pas-tor.* NB. The generality of the learned lay down this rule: *The consonants, that may be joind in the beginning of a word, must go together in the middle:* e. g. *pa-stor, sto.* and of such SYZYGIES, as they call them, they give us long catalogues: But, tho' this may seem more critical, the other is more natural, and more instructive to beginners in showing the reason of lengthening vowels by position.

³ NB. Words, that have an emphasis, or peculiar force, may, on some occasions, be distinguish'd by capitals to advantage: but, as children cannot be directed in this point, and others will not; I have said nothing of them in the rule. It may be observ'd that the most celebrated critics and printers beyond sea go by the rule, which I have laid down; and their books are generally acknowledg'd to be beautiful: only, in poetry, they still continue to begin the verses with capitals, without any advantage, in my mind, either to the evidence of the sense, or the elegance of the appearance.

⁴ The note of division is call'd *diabysis* or *diacresis*.

WORDS

Kinds of Words

WORDS

NOUN, the name of a thing ¹: as *A wrong, The wrong, wrong prevails.*

ADNOUN, what fort: as, *a wrong step, the wrong way, wrong methods.*

VERB affirms², asks, bids. To do, or to be: as, *I will wrong no body.*

PARTICLE, a word undeclin'd, or unalter'd in the ending: as *wrong manag'd.*

ACCIDENTS of WORDS.

Species, 2: *Primitive*, as Man: *Deriv'd*, as Manners.

Figures, 2: *Simple*, as Thing; *Compound*, as Nothing.

} Notatio⁶.

Numbers, 2: *Singular*, of One, as a Stone; *Plural* of More, as Stones.

Persons, 3: *First*, I, we, us: *Second*, thou, ye, you: *Third*, all others.

Genders, 3: *Masculin*, (hic He) *Feminin* (haec She) *Neuter* (hoc This)³.

Cases, 6: *Nominative*, *Genitive*, *Dative*, *Accusative*, *Vocative*, *Ablative*.

Degrees of Comparison, 3: *Positive*, *Comparative*, *Superlative*. V. p. 9.

Moods, 4: *Indicative*, *Imperative*, *Infinitive*, *Subjunctive*.

Tenses, 5: *Present*, *Imperfect*, *Perfect*, *Pluperfect*, *Future*. } Verbs

FIGURES of WORDS.

ANTIMERIA seems to put one Kind for another⁷,

ENALLAGE, of the Accidents, oft puts one for another.⁸

METAPLASMUS Adds, Takes away, Transposes letters²:

Prosthesis adds the Beginning^(b): from the Head *Aphaeresis* takes^(a).

Syncope takes from the Midst^(c): but *Epenthesis* adds to the Middle^(d):

Apocope from the End takes^(e): to the End adds *Paragoge*: (as *hisp.*)

Antithesis letters Changes^(f): *Metathesis* Transposes: (as *waps, cruds.*)

Tmesis Divides words and interposes others: (as, *what thing soever.*)

Apostrophe notes the want of letters: _____^a as 'tis, lov'd, thro'.

Examples of Metaplasms.

Tun' viden' audin' jussu. dicier. ingrediundum.

thou? do'st see? do'st hear? I shall have bid. to be said. must enter.

Tune? videtne? audifne? jussero. dici. ingrediendum.

Are there but 4 kinds of words?

No: but, on the account of some remarkable peculiarities, grammarians have distinguish'd, by particular names,

nine several sorts of the 4 kinds of words. e.g.

GERUNDS and SUPINES are Nouns: PRONOUNS⁽¹⁾ and PARTICIPLES are

Adnouns: ADVERBS, CONJUNCTIONS, PREPOSITIONS, INTERJECTIONS,

and ADJECTIONS are Particles.^a EGO, TU, SUI are Nouns.

a word, as to its Last Letter, is said to be

PURE if a vowel comes before; if a consonant, IMPURE.

a word, in Declining, has some letters

RADICAL, always unalter'd; oftentimes alter'd, SERVILE.

The Rule of Compounds.

COMPOUNDS accidents have, mostly, the same as the SIMPLE⁴.

¹ Whether (1) PROPER to individuals;

as *James, France, Bucephalus, Ringwood*:

(2) or APPELLATIVE and COMMON to all

of a kind: as *a man, a country, a horse, a dog.*

² AFFIRMING, or expressing the

judgment we make upon perceiving the

relation that two or more ideas bear to

one another, is the true characteristic of

a verb; and therefore not to be omitted

in the definition of a verb, though less

intelligible to children than what I have

added in the account of it. As for Nega-

tive judgments, they are express'd by other words, such as *no, not, &c.*

³ N.B. (1) Such nouns as are mascu-

lin and feminin, to express the sexes,

may be call'd COMMON. (2) Others, that

have different genders, may be call'd

DOUBTFUL, and these will admit an

adnoun of either gender, even in the

same sentence: as, *hoc pecus omne mem:*

multae quoque vallibus errant: Ov. specus as-

per, non homini facilis, non adeunda ferac. Id.

⁴ Exceptions are always specify'd.

DECLENSIONS	Latin, 5.						DECLENSIONS
<i>speaks to</i> - - - -	<i>of to, for</i> - - - <i>at, by, from, in, on, than, with.</i>						
VOCAT. as the	NOM.	GEN.	DAT.	ACC.	ABL.		NB
<i>but in the</i>	Mu Sa	AE 1	ac	am	a	a Song	NEUTERS
second decl.	ae	arum	is	as	is	---s	<i>make the</i>
-us makes -e ¹ ,	Ma Lus	I 2	o	um	o	a Mast	accusative
proper names	i	orum	is	os	is	---s	<i>as the no-</i>
<i>in -IUS</i>	Ca Nis	is 3	i	em	e	a Dog	minative;
<i>make -i³:</i>	es	um	ibus	es	ibus	---s	<i>and</i>
MEUS mi ⁴ :	Ma Nus	us 4	ui	um	u	a Hand	<i>in the</i>
filius fili ⁵	us	uum	ibus	us	ibus	---s	<i>plural,</i>
<i>oft, and</i>	Di- es	EI 5	ei	em	e	a Day	<i>both end in</i>
Deus deus.	es	erum	ebus	es	ebus	---s	A.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE DECLENSIONS.

COMPOUND words, if Unalter'd, are declin'd Afunder^o: as res-publica.

SYNCOPE (1) Dardanidum (2) Numinum⁸ (3) Sapientum⁷ (4) Nurum.

(1) dat. abl.) ABUS equa, dea, filia, anima, and antique words¹⁰.

(2) nom. acc.) From greek, -OZ, -us, -um: but, in old mss, oft -os, -on¹¹.

gen.) (1) vir, fatur add -I. (2) -er makes RI*: but ERI when -era fem.

Mulciber^c and focer, gener and puer, Liber Bacchus. *lib-er, ri a book.

(3) IUS gen. -I dat. alius, ipse, ille and iste [M. & N. are of the 2 decl.]

n-ullus, ne-uter, totus and unus, solus and alter. [F. is of the 1 decl.]

(4) -ius, -ium, oft, syncopate¹²: so Dii-s from Divi-s, Gods.

(3) acc.^d) IM [from -is, proper names¹³ not-of-men¹⁴, poets IN] VIS¹⁵, amuss.

bur. Cannab. cucum. cumm. magudar. mephit. rav. sinap. Sit. tuff.

EM IM aqual. av. clav. crat. cut. febre, lens, mess. nav. ov.

pelv. pupp. praesep. rest. secur. fement. sent. strigilis, turr.

(abl.⁶) I -e, -ar, -al: -im¹⁶: adnouns in -is: canali and vecti¹⁷. (2) E or I,

adnouns of one ending: comparatives: old words—and poetical¹⁸: Ty-

gris, Baet. cannab¹⁹. laquear, par.—(Yet -e) ablatives absolute; but,

with neuters, only -I²⁰ —(-e) proper names in -e; adnouns in -is,

when for proper names us'd²¹ — pes compound: im-com-pos:

coelebs, cognominis, far . . . gausape, hepar, jubar, nectar, pauper,

and princeps . . . reffe, finapis, solpes, superstes, tricuspis.

pl. nom.) IA from -i²². yet -ra, -rum comparatives²³: vetus, uber.

gen.¹) IUM from -i²²: words impure²⁴: not-encreasing²⁵: and

these---as, bes, cor, cos, dos, faux, glis, lar, lis, mas, mus, nix—

nox, os, sal, vas: a few in the ancients²⁶. (Yet -um) -ior, -fex—

-spex: pes compound: -abs, -ebs: -eps, -ops²⁷: accipitrum, and —

canum, cicurum, complicum, divitum, fratrum, hyemum, and —

impuerum, juvenum, matrum, mugilum, panum, and — patrum,

puerum, fenum, strigilum, supplicum, vatium --- and vigilum.

ales makes alituum. and -IORUM --- some feasts²⁸, and old words²⁹.

-ma, -TUM TORUM (Dat.) TIBUS and TIS³⁰.

acc. nom.) -ES, -EIS, -IS, adnouns from -ium³¹: for euphony, others³².

(4) Dat. abl.) -UBUS pecu: acus, ³³ arc. fic. lac. part. querc. spec. trib.

-IBUS -UBUS genu, veru: artus, portus, questus³⁴.

(5) PLURAL res dies Entire³⁵: Only acies (Caes.) species¹, spes (Cic.)

cluvies (Curt.) scabies (Catul.) sper-es (Eum.) -um (Eum.) -ibus (Var.)

and facierum (Cat.)

DECL
Voc. lo

1 { -AS

{ Ep

2 { An

{ Or

3 { AE

{ -ys

Acc.)

IN DI

pl. nos, r

te. pl. vo

of themse

DUO du

bus. a.

HIC ha

pl. n. hi

ab. his.

ab. eo e

a. eos ea

before d.

g. cujus

qui quae

quos qua

before d.

1. IN

hepar

Singulars

praestigi

cunabula

(4) Plur

2. IN

quam, c

cis, infic

RUM, DI

astus, T

NIS, NI,

Adnouns

con-de-g

pauper, p

1. IN TI

cratera: &

2. IN TI

makes: 7.

(iv) -us -i

sonn. son.

nib. (v)

except -me

um, bubum

DECLENSIONS

Greek, 3.

DECLENSIONS

Voc. loses s: TES makes -ta: ES, of the third, -e and -es makes s.

1	{ -AS -ES ⁴ as Musa ⁵ : in the accusative -an -am ⁶ , -en -em ⁷ .				
2	{ Epitom-E ⁸ es e en e } ²	O, from ω mega ¹² , the Genitive -us, the Accus. -omakes.			
3	{ Androge-os ⁹ o o o o } { Orph---EUS eos ei ea eo } { Aene---IS, id is ¹⁰ os i em ¹¹ a e } ¹	ES first, Ablat. -e ¹³ .			
4	{ -YS -YN -YM ⁴ : chlamydem (2) Many crescents -in -im ⁵ (3) IS -a Acc.) Females often ¹⁶ : Males scarce ever ¹⁷ : Commons seldom ¹⁸ .				

HETERO-) Marrying (-CLITES

IN DECLENSION. (I) Nouns: (1) I, EGO, mei, mihi, me, me. pl. nos, nostrum or nostri¹⁹, nobis, nos, nobis. (2) thou TU, tui, tibi, te, te. pl. vos, vestrum or vestri²⁰, vobis, vos, vobis. (3) of him-her-it-self, of themselves²¹ SUI, sibi, se, se. (II) Adnouns: (1) both AMBO, two DUO duae duo. g. duorum²² duarum duorum. d. duobus duabus duobus. a. duos²³ duas²⁴ duo²⁵. ab. duobus duabus duobus. (2) he she this HIC haec hoc. g. hujus. d. huic. a. hunc hanc hoc. ab. hoc hac hoc. pl. n. hi hae haec. g. horum harum horum. d. his. a. hos has haec. ab. his. (3) he she it that IS ea id. g. ejus. d. ei. a. eum eam id. ab. eo ea eo. pl. n. ii eae ea. g. eorum earum eorum. d. iis or eis. a. eos eas ea. ab. iis or eis---- so IDEM: but m, in the end, make n before d. (4) who what? QUI quid? who which, QUI quae * quod. g. cujus. d. cui. a. quem quam quod. ab. quo qua quo or qui. pl. n. qui quae quae *. g. quorum quarum quorum. d. quibus or queis. a. quos quas quae. ab. quibus or queis. so QUIDAM: but m, in the end, make n before d. * -A. fem. Sing. neut. Plur. aliquis²⁶, num²⁷-si-ne-quis, ecquis²⁸.

Defective²⁹

1. IN NUMBER. (1) SINGULARS only: vulgus, omāsum, pontus, & hepar, Venia, fel, pus, pedom, mundus, mane, macellum, &c. (2) Singulars seldom: pleraque, cervix, ile, latēbra, Nare, natis, phalera, praestigia, singula, vepres, &c. (3) PLURALS only: lendes, incunabula, cete, Nuptiae, & infidiae, induciae, tenēbrae, & scopae, &c. (4) Plurals seldom: such as want the plural in english.

2. IN CASE.*³⁰ Aptotes: From tres to centum³¹: tot, mille, nequam, quot: -u, -i sing.³². (1) Monoptotes: Ingratius, exspes, dicis, inficias ibit, ergo. &c. (2) Diptotes: Nauci, -co: repetundarum, dis: suppetias, & &c. (3) Triptotes: Impete, tis, tibus: astus, tu, tus: &c. (4) Tetraptotes: Dica, cam, ca, cas: ditio- nis, ni, nem, & ne: &c. (5) Pentaptotes: V. Gerunds. (6) Such Adnouns as want the neuter ending in the plural: -clinis, -fex, -pes, -pos: ales, con-de-gener, defes, dives³³, hebes, im-memor, inops, locuples, memor, pauper, particeps, puber, redux, superstes, supplex, teres, tricuspis, uber.

Redundant³⁴

1. IN THE NOMINATIVE. (I) Nouns: 24 Honor honos: Locus & locum: crater & cratera: &c. (2) Adnouns: -is -us from jugum, froenum, arma, animus, & clivus, 25: &c.

2. IN THE OBLIQUES. (i) MA -matis & mae often³⁵. (ii) -as seldom -antis & ae makes³⁶. (iii) -es³⁷ (1) is & etis (2) is ea (3) & is or ei (4) ae, i, is. (iv) -us -i³⁸ makes -u, & -us plur. in colus, & laur. fic. pin. Gen. lectus. abl. humu, somn. son. fufurr. vent. vulg. -Plur. fagus gen. fuc-cus, -uum: fuf-rus, -tibu: pan-nib. (v) -us -us³⁹ quercorum: ver-fi, -lorum, -fis: arci. (vi) DOMUS -us -i: except -me singular, plural -mi, -mis⁴⁰. (vii) Bos, bovis. Gen. bovis, boveris: bo-um, bubum. Dat. bobus, bubus⁴¹. (viii) GLOMUS, glomeris, & glomi.

GENDERS

by Signification¹

GENDERS

²MALES³ Winds⁴, Months⁵ are: Rivers and Mounts⁶ may be: HIC.
 FEMALES⁷ Ship⁸, Gem⁹, Land¹⁰, Town¹¹, Herb¹², Poem¹³, Tree¹⁴: HÆC.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

OF PERSONS *both sexes* gender take from the *male sex*¹⁵.
 OF ANIMALS *end* shows Sorts, Males; *end* or *sense* Females¹⁶.
 COMMONS* have gender by sex¹⁷: for Distinction *femina, mas* add¹⁸.
 OFFICES, by Metonymic, gender take from the *ending*¹⁹.
 SOME NOUNS, by Ellipsis, *seem* to have a different gender²⁰.

PARTICULAR EXCEPTIONS²¹.

GEMS: *Hic Haecce* beryllus, chrysolithus, opalus, & smaragdus.

HERBS: *Hoc* trichomanes, nepenthes, fefamoïdes, [Sardonyx.
 Sil, bacchar, panaces. *Hic Haec* acaros, & rumex, Amaracus.
Hic Hoc papaver. *Haec Hoc* -on -um many²², atriplex, laver.

LANDS: *Hic* Pontus a country: Sason an island, always.

MOUNTS: *Haec* Calpe, Aetna, Ida, Alpis, Rhodope, Pyrcne.
Hic Hoc Pelion. *Hic Haec* Oeta, Ossa. *Hoc* Soracte.

RIVERS: *Haec* -e, Matrona, & Allia, Styx, Arethúsa,
 Albula, Luppia, Sequana, Vistula. *Hoc* Jader. *Hic Haecce*
 Duria, Marfya, Mosella, Garumna, Dryentia. *Hic Hoc* Nar.

TOWNS, oft, gender take from the *end*²³: Yet *Hic* -us (untis)²⁴---
 Taras & Acragas. *Haec* -en- -yn, -on, -os, -us (i)²⁵--- Castulo,
 Tarraco, & Virgao. *Hoc* Argos, Obulco ---- Carrea & Trapezus.
Hic Haec Marathon, Canopus -- Hierichus, Amathus, & Abydus, Nar-
 bo. *Hic Hoc* Anxur - - *Haec Hoc* Ilion, Elatium, Beneventum, Gadir - -
 & Callet, Praeneste, Myus. *Hic Haec Hoc* Hippo.

TREES, PLANTS: *Hic* dumus. *Hoc* buxum, balsamum, acer, &
 robur, filer, suber. *Hic Haec* -ster²⁶, vepre, cupressus,
 & platanus, ulmus, rubus, tubulus, cytifus, & Lotus, & larix.

* COMMONS^{27, 35}: Antistes^k, auctor, affine, augur, adolescensⁱ. . . Bos.
 Civis, conjux, conviva, comes, cane, custos. . . Dux. Haeres, hospes^k,
 hostis. Juvenis & judex. . . Index, infans, interpres. Municeps &
 miles. . . Nemo, nepos. Obfes. Patruelis, praede, parens, & . . .
 princeps. Sacerdos, fus. Testis. Vates, vindex. — *Hic haec hoc* ego, tu, fui.

Varying in Declension or Signification²⁷.

Acus *Hoc* aceris *chaff*: HÆC acus -us, *chaff, needle*.

Bombyx, *Hic* bombycis a *silk-worm*. HIC & HÆC *silk*.

Bos *steer, bull, ox* HIC: *heifer, cow* HÆC: *sort* HIC HÆC.

Calx HÆC *chalk, lime, chess-man*: HIC HÆC *heel, spurn; goal, end*.

Cenchris *Hic* cenchris a *serpent*: cenchridis HÆC *bird*.

Onyx HÆC *jewel*: HIC HÆC an *alabaster vessel*.

Penus penum *Hoc* *viçtuals*: HIC penus -i: penus, -us HÆC.

Sal *wit, raillery, jokes*, HIC: *salt* HIC *Hoc*: *sale* *Hoc* *sea*.

Specus a *den* *Hoc* aptote: HIC HÆC *specus, -us* make.

Stirps *Hic* HÆC a *root or a stalk*: HÆC a *race or offspring*.

Tuber a *wen or a knob* *Hoc*: HÆC *tree*: HIC *fruit, mushroom*.

GENDERS

by termination

GENDERS

HIC l, n, o, r, os: es -tis, nis -nis, us -i -us.

HÆC s, x, io: a -ae, e -es, us -udis -utis.

HOC al, el: men, on -i: ar, ur: us: verbs ², & aptotes ³: & CÆT⁴.

GENERAL AND MORE USUAL EXCEPTIONS.

- (1) —HIC -as, -es: Adria, & echinométra, planéta, Mandragora.
 (2) —HÆC -odus, HOC -os greek: pelagus, virus: HIC HOC vulgus.
 HIC -io numbers and animals⁵, -as antis, & -ax greek:
 as, and its parts⁶, pes, dens, with the compounds⁷: fons, mons,
 (3) { HÆC -do, -go, ine⁸: tellus, merges, anas, & arbor, [ordo.
 cos, caro, compede, dos, seges, & re-ques, teges, icon.
 HOC -és is, -as átis⁹: & cicer, aequor, marmor, os, aes, cor,
 spinter, iter, piper, uber, verbere, vase, cadā-ver, Lafer.
 (4) —HÆC domus, id. fic. trib. man. porticus, & quinquātrus.
 (5) —HIC make meridies: HI dies; singular HÆC HIC¹⁰.

PARTICULAR AND LESS USUAL EXCEPTIONS.

- HÆC humus, antidotus, vann. plinth. dialectus, byssus,
 diametrus, lecythus, pharus, arctos, & papyrus.
 (2) { HÆC HIC¹⁰ pampinus & fimus, grossus, atomus, col.
 carbasus, alvus, barbitus, & balanus, fascelus.
 HIC (io) cuculio, curculiōne, matellio, gurgul.
 pernio, phrygio, pugio, scipio, titio, unio.
 (ar) salar (ur) fur-fur, turtur, vultur, (s) seps, gryphe, merōps,
 helope, pons, chalybis, hydrōpis (es) acinacis (is) antes,
 casses: axis, caul. col. coll. coff. cucum. echenēis,
 enf. fascis, foll. fust. glis, menf. mugil, orb. piscis, post.
 sanguis, sent. test. torr. vect. verm. vom. ungue (us) lepus, mus,
 tripus (ex) apex, caud. cod. cul. frut. mur. pant. pod. poll. pul.
 ram. for. vert. (ix) fornix, cal. spad. urpax (ox) efōcis,
 volvōcis (yx) calycis, dioryge, coccygis, oryx. [ing, -ung-uen.
 (3) { HÆC findon, & aēdon, halcyonis, lagōpus. HOC (en) gluten.
 HIC HÆC¹⁰ (a) dama & talpa (o) & arrhabo, bubo, cupīdo,
 carbo, cardine, grando, margine (er) linter, & aēr.
 (s) & adipis, frontis, lendes, & lente, rudentis,
 scrobs (as) adamante (es) palumbes, torques, (is) torquis, & amnis,
 angue, canālis, calle, cinis, clunis & corbis,
 crinis, finis, fune, lapis, messis, pede, pulvis,
 retis (us) grus (x) lyncis (ax) limācis (ex) cimice, cortex,
 imbricis, & latices, obicis, gregis, & filicis, & [sandyx.
 pumicis (ix) hystrice, perdīcis, varicis, phoenīcis. —lux, crux, tradux.
 HIC HOC make jubar. cancer, fiser, utre. calor & guttur, murmur.
 (4) .. HIC HOC¹⁰ sexus. HIC HÆC¹⁰ metus, arcus, & colus -i -us.

Varying in the Numbers.

- I, in the Plural, Argos. Æ nundinum. Æ & A balneum. NB. It is likely
 A from Tartarus, carbasus, supparus, & supellex. these words had
 1 & A jocus, & rastrum, froenum, & capistrum. originally a sin-
 gender: e. g. Supellectile seems to have been once in use, inasmuch as we read in gular of the same
 supellectili, Cic. ver. 4. 97. —Others, which the grammarians refer hither, are regu-
 lar: e. g. Coeli (Varr. l. i. iv.) from coelus (Enn. ap. Charif. i. p. 55.) Loca, from locum,
 Varr. ap. Macrob. sat. iii. 4. &c.

ADNOUNS

Gender'd

ADNOUNS

- (2) *hic haec* IS, *hoc* E² ... Comparatives *hic haec* OR, *hoc* US.
 (3) *hic* ER UR US, *haec* A, *hoc* UM. (1) THE REST are unalter'd.

Decln'd

- (3) A makes -ae: ER UR US, UM, -i. (2) IS E, -is: OR US -oris.* (1)

OBSERVATIONS.

- (1) GENTILES³ *hic haec* -âtis or as^c; *hoc* -âs, never -âte⁴... (2) -ER vafer, niger, aeger -RA: -ERA -fer, ger: -ner, -fer ... alter, gibber, liber, prosper, lacer, asperⁱ, adulter ... (3) -ER of the Third, is Unalter'd^c; but Celer, *haec* -ris, *hoc* -re ... or *hic haec* Celeris, *hoc* celere⁷: likewise acer^r ... pedester, volucer, alacer, campester, equester⁸. (4) victrix ultrix agree with feminins and neuters only⁷.

EXCEPTIONS

- another ALI-US -a -ud⁸. (2) the same IDEMEadem idem. (3) he himself IPS-E^h -a -um. (4) he ILL-E as IST-E -a -ud. (5) this or that same ILL-IC as IST-IC -acc -oc or -uc. (6) whosoever whatsoever QUISQUIS quicquid. (7) more PLUS (in the singular, is only neuter: in the plural it is gender'd thus:) *hi* hae plures, *haec* plura or pluria.

*Terminations of Adnouns Unalter'd.

- vid. { vigil. PAR, pauper, bicolor. teres, imp os, vetus¹⁰ } p. 61.
 Genitiv. { flens, inops, solers. supplex, victrix^r, velox, trux. } Vocabul.

Exceptions from the Rule (p. 9.) of Incomparable Endings.

BILIS, 43: (1) admirab -ILIOR. Cic. aequab. Cic. affab. Sen. alib. Varr. amab. Cic. cognob. Cat. commen-
 dab. Auson. conducib. Cic. contemp-
 tib. Porc. Latr. deb. Tac. desiderab.
 Suet. detestab. Cic. execrab. Plin. exorab. Sen. favorab. Plin. fleb. Hor. hab. Sen. horrib. Cic. ignorab. Gell. immob. Ovid. impetrab. Liv. in-
 credib. Sen. insatiab. Cic. intestab. Tac. intolerab. Juv. irrevocab. Tac. laudab. Cic. memorab. Liv. mirab. Liv. miserab. Liv. mob. Cic. notab. Sen. optab. Cic. placab. Cic. praestab. Cic. probab. Cic. sanab. Sen. stab. Ter. terrib. Liv. tolerab. Cic. trac-
 tab. Plin. vendib. Cic. venerab. Hor. (2) Affab -ILISSIME. Gell. (3) amab -ILISSIMUS. Cic. mirab. Col. mob. Cic. stab. Cat.

BUNDUS, 1: tremebundior, Col. x. 396.

ICUS, 1: rusticior, Gell. xvii. 2.

IMUS, 1: opimi-or, Gell. v. 14. -issimus, Tertul. ad nat. ii. 8.

INUS, 3: divini-or, Cic. plauti-
 nissimus, Gell. vicini-or, Ovid.

IVUS, 3: festivi-or, -ssimus, Cic. Ter. lascivi-or, -ssimus. Ov. Suet. tempestivi-or -ûs. Gell.

NDUS, 2: infandissimus, Vet. poet. nefandissimus, Quint.

PLEX, 2: applicior, Apul. met. x. p. 545. simplici-or, -ssimus, Ov. Suet. Martial. Vict.

US pure, 15: ardui-or, -ssimus, Cat. assidui-or, -ssimus, -ssimè, Varr. Suet. Cic. egregi-or, -issimus, Juv. Gell. exigui-or, -ssimus, Ov. Ulp. industri-
 or, Gracch. industri-or, -ûs, Plant. Cic. injuri-or, Plant. innox-
 ior, Cat. luxuri-or, Val. necessari-or, Tertul. noxi-or, -issimus, Sen. pa-
 trui-or, Plant. perpetui-or, Cat. pi-or, *Anton. strenui-or, -ss-
 imus, Plant. Sall. vacui-or, -ssimus, Ov.

* Quod verbum omnino nullum in lingua latina est, id, propter di-
 vinam tuam pietatem, novum indu-
 cis. Cic. in Anton. xiii. 43.

ADNOUNS

Compar D'

ADNOUNS

in the . . . *Positive*^o *Comparative*^e *Superlative*^o . . . degrees
 thus: Decline to -I² add OR³ .. & S SIMUS: -r takes RIMUS⁴.
 by changing } Len-is(-is) -i.. or ssimus: Tener rimus.
 the Ending } Mild er⁵ est⁶: Tender est.
 by adding } Lenis: magis lenis: maxime,perquam,admodum lenis.
 Particles. } Mild: more mild: most, very, exceeding mild.

ADVERBS COMPAR'D.

Adverbs, from Adnouns, change -or into -us, into -ME -mus⁷:

Irregular Comparisons.

(1) -ENTIOR of dico, facio, loquor, and volo compounds⁸. (2) -ILLIMUS^k
 of fim-ilis, facil. imbecil. gracil. humil⁹. (3) BONUS melior optimus
 Good, better, best. CITER¹⁰ citerior citimus *Hither, nearer, next or nearest*.
 JUVENIS junior minimus natu *Young, -er, -est*. MAGNUS major maximus
 Great, -er, -est. MALUS pejor pessimus *Bad, worse, worst*. MULTUM
 plus plurimum *Much, more, most*. PARVUS minor minimus or parvissi-
 mus¹¹ *Little, less, least*. SENEX senior maximus natu *Old, older or elder,*
oldest or eldest.

Defective in the Positive.

DETERIOR¹ deterrimus *Worse, worst*. INTERIOR^m intimus *Inner, in-
 nermost or inmost*. OCIOR ocissimus *Sooner, soonest*. PRIORⁿ primus *For-
 mer, first*. PROPIOR^o proximus *Nearer, nearest or next*. ULTERIOR^p
 ultimus *Farther, farthest or furthestmost*.

Redundant in the Superlative.

EXTERUS or exter exterior extrēmus or extimus *Outer, more outward,
 outermost*. INFERUS or infer inferior infimus or imus *Nether, lower,
 lowest*. MATURUS maturior maturissimus or maturrimus *Ripe, -er, -est*.
 POSTERUS posterior postrems or postumus *Late, latter, latest or last*.
 SUPERUS or super superior suprēmus or summus *Above, upper, uppermost*.

COMPARE WITH PARTICLES

compounds with nouns^{1 3}, verbs^{1 4}, per, prae: participials in -ndus¹⁵:
 ends -bilis, -us pure, -bundus, -icus, -imus, -ivus, -inus, -plex^{*}.

* EXCEPT

1. COMPOUNDS with (1) PER-difficillimus, *Liv.* -ditior, -ditissimus,
 -fectior, -fectissimus, -lucidior, *Cic.* -lucidissimus, *Sen.* -optimus, *Plaut.*
 -paucissimus, *Col.* -plexior, *Plin.* -plexius, *Amm.* -plures, -plurimum.
Plin. -quisitiūs, -sequentissimus, *Cic.* -severantior, *Liv.* -severantissimus,
Col. -spectissimus, *Cic.* -spicacior, *Apul.* -suassissimum, *Cic.* -tenuissimus,
Sen. -vagatior, -vagatissimus, -versior, -versissimus, *Cic.* -vulgatior, *Gell.*
 -vulgatissimus, *Cic.* (2) PRÆ-cellentior, *Plin.* -cellentissimus, *Cic.*
 -clarior, *Plin.* -clarissimus, *Hirt.* -fractior, *Cic.* -ruptior, *Col.* -rup-
 tissimus, *Caes.* -sentius, -sentissimum, *Quint.* -stabilior, -stantior, -stan-
 tissimus, *Cic.*

2. ENDINGS: The rest of the exceptions are at the bottom of p. 8.

VERBS

Sorted into Kinds.

VERBS

The Chief are ACTIVE, PASSIVE, DEPONENT The two first, which alone are chang'd into each other, by changing their ending, are commonly call'd **Voices**. . . . and are known by the Signs: ACTIVE without a passive sign: PASSIVE be, been, am, was. the Endings: ACTIVES end as in the Patterns: PASSIVES know by Rule¹. A DEPONENT signifies to do, with a passive ending: as osculâri to kiss.

Form'd through the Radicals.

Radical tenses ² .	CONJUGATIONS.				Auxiliary verbs.	
	Mu-t	Mo-n	Mo-l	Mu-n		
Infinitive pres.	âre	êre	êre	îre	Esse	Ire
Indicative perf.	avi	ui	ui	ivi	fui	ivi
Participle perf.	âtus	îtus	îtus	îtus	³ futurus	iturus
Present form: I	{ Change Advise Grind Fortify }				Am,	Go
Past form :	{ d d . . . ed . . . ied }				was	went

The present form is made by the Present tense, the past form by the Perfect, or Imperfect.

Deriv'd through the Verbals.

of the . . . present	future	perfect	future . . . tense
PART I-) Mutans . . . Mutandus . . . Mutatus . . . Mutaturus (CIPLES			
Changing ^a	to be . . . ed ^b	 ed ^c	about to . . e ^d
GERUNDS.	SUPINES ^e .		SUPINALS ^f .
Monen- di, -do, -dum . . .	Moni-tum, -tu . . .	-tus, -tio, -tor, -trix.	
of Advising. in, &c. must	to . . . e	to be . . ed	-ion -er -efs.

¹ The Less-principal Kinds of Verbs proper to be distinguisht:
NEUTER signifies an action *not* passing on an object: as currere to run.
NEUTRAL signifies *being*, or a mode's *being-in* something: as to be, to be pale.
COMMON signifies *to do, or be*, with a passive ending: as tueri to defend, to be
IMPERSONAL (1) is us'd in the *third person singular only*; (2) and may not affirm of a *person* (3) or *thing* in the nominative case: as
(Active) It shames me me Disputet⁵ . . . a me Curritur I run⁶ (Passive)

² -ing what Voice?
Active, when the thing spoken of is consider'd as doing⁷: otherwise Passive⁸.

³ How shall a lad know a verb Active from a Neuter?
Put it after a verb: If it make sense, 'tis Active; if not, Neuter.
e.g. I love it is sense, therefore Active: I fall it nonsense, therefore Neuter.

⁴ Verbs in -o with Passive Signs⁹:
Most Neutrals have Passive Signs: as dolere to be griev'd or sorry.
Some Neutrals may have Passive Signs: as vivere to live, or be alive.

⁵ What Kinds of words are join'd with Auxiliary Verbs?
SUPINES with ire^h, iri¹⁰ . . . PARTICIPLES with the rest¹¹.

⁶ How are verbs in -or Form'd?
as Jurari juratus to swear. To know the Participle, suppose an Active ending¹²

⁷ The Rule for Forming Verbs of the Third Conjugation:
Indic. { o I³ . ho, go, guo XI . lo, mo UI . no, ro, sco VI. } perfect.
 { po PSI . so SIVI SII SI¹⁴ . ecto EXI. }
Partic. { bi, mi, ni, pi, psi, qui, ti, vi TUS . ITUS ui: } perfect.
 { UTUS uo . ci, gi, xi CTUS . di, li, ri, fi SUS . }

⁸ Participles present, how do they end, and whence are they deriv'd?
ANS first, -ENS in the rest from -o, or -eo of the present.

VERBS Conjugated through the Moods and Tenses. VERBS

Present Form	Infinitiv. Imperat.		Indicative			Subjunctive ^a	
	present	future.	present	imperfect	future.	present ^b	imperfect
	<i>to</i>	<i>bids</i>	<i>do, am</i>	<i>did, was</i>	<i>shall, will</i>	<i>let, may</i>	<i>might should</i>
	muT-āre a		o	ābam	ābo	em	ārem
	moN-ēre ē		eo	ēbam	ēbo	eam	ērem
	moL-ēre ē		o	ēbam	am	am	ērem
	muN-īre i		io	iēbam	iam	iam	īrem

Past Form ^a	Indicative		Subjunctive			Infinitive	
	perfect	pluperfect.	perfect	future	pluperfect.	perfect	future ^d
	<i>have</i>	<i>had</i>	<i>should have^a</i>	<i>shall have^f</i>	<i>would have^g</i>	<i>to have</i>	<i>shall will.</i>
	Fu-i	eram	erim	ero	issem	isse ³	irum esse or fore
	datus	datus	datus	datus	datus	datum ⁴	datum iri or fore
	fatus	fatus	fatus	fatus	fatus	fatum	fatūrum
	sum	eram	fim	ero	essim	esse	esse or fore

IMPERATIVE:

-a ē i to thou
-te tote . . ye
-to . . . one
-nto . . . more

Declin'd through the Persons⁵.

Singular

Plural

	I	THOU	he ⁶	WE	YE	they ⁶
Pres. form :	Lov- e	... est	... es ⁺	... e	... e	... e . . for loveth
Past form :	lov- ed	... edst	... ed	... ed	... ed	... ed . . *or ... th
Irregulars	{ Am Was	{ art wast	{ is was	{ are were	{ are were	{ are were
Imperative .	{ Aēt. Pass.	{ — re	{ TO ⁷ tor	{ TE mini	{ NTO ntor	{ I thou he do dost does* did didst did have hast has* had hadst had
future	{ muT--o moN-co moL--o	{ ā ē ē, is	{ ā ē ī, is	{ ā ē ī	{ ā ē ī	{ a e u
present	{ muN-io	{ ī	{ ī	{ ī	{ ī	{ iu
Indicative .	{ Pass. Aēt.	{ ris S	{ tur T	{ mur MUS	{ mini TIS	{ ntur NT
Subj. fut.	fuer-- O	i	i	ī	ī	i
Indic. perf.	fu-- I	i fti	i	ī	if	ēru
The rest :	{ a- c- i- M a- c- r	{ — —	{ Future -am as moneo, Future -ar as moneor,	{ -bo as molo. -bor as molor.	{ Aēt. Pass.	{

THE REST :

i m o I
s thou : mus we
tis ye : t . . one
nt more.

Atives made Passive⁸.

Conju- { Infinitive I for e : in the Third I, for ēre short, take. } gando
{ Imperative adds RE : in the Rest o is OR, m makes R }
Decl(-)s RIS ; is 4th IRIS, ERIS rest : t TUR : mus MUR : tiste MINI : o OR (nando

¹ Syncope often cuts out v, ve, or vi, in the Past form :
as na(vi)fti, na(vi)ftis : na(ve)-runt, -ram, -rim, -ro : na(vi)ssim⁹ :
and, in the fourth, pe-ri(v)i : -ri(v)ē-ram, -rim, -ro : peri(v)issim¹⁰.
² Variations in the Endings of the Persons¹¹ :
-ris oft re in the Passive -runs oft re in the Perfect.
Bidding, The Second oft adds -te¹² ; Plural -te is -tote seldom¹³ : but mole, molito.

VERBS

Irregular Conjugations.

VERBS

(1) *to take* CAPERE. cape. capio, capiēbam, capiam. capiam, caperem: So cupio^a, facio, fodio^b, fugio, jacioque . . & lacio, pario^c, quatio, rapio, sapioque . . & specio: gradior^d, m^e-orior^f, patior: pot-itur^g, -rer^h. (2) *to be* ESSE. es. sum, eram, ero. sim, essemⁱ. (3) *to bear or carry* FERRE. fer. fero, ferēbam, feram. feram, ferrem. (4) *to become* FIERIⁱ. fi. fio, fiēbam, fiam. fiam, fierem. (5) *to go* IRE. i. co, ibam^k, ibo^l. eam, irem. (6) *to have rather* MALLE. — . malo, malēbam, malam. malim, mallem. (7) *to be unwilling* NOLLE. noli. nolo, nolēbam, nolam. nolim, nollem. (8) *to can or be able*, POSSE. — . possum, poteram, potero. possim, possem. (9) *to profit* PRODESSE. — . profum, proderam, prodero. profim, prodessem. (9) *to can* QUIRE as IRE. (10) *to will* VELLE. — . volo, volēbam, volam. velim, vellem.

Irregular Persons.

1. IMPERATIVE FUTURE: Cape capito, capite capiunto. Es esto, este sunt. Fer ferto, ferte ferunto. Ferre fertor, ferimini feruntor. Fi, fite. I ito, ite eunto. Memento, mementōte. (NB) Dic Duc Fac lose -e, very oft^m: -sice ne'er, in the compounds.

2. INDICATIVE PRESENT: Capiō capis capit, capimus capitis capiunt. Eo is it, imus itis eunt. Fero fers fert, ferimus fertis ferunt. Fio fis fit, fimus fitis fiunt. Malo mavis mavult, malumus mavultis malunt. Nolo nonvis nonvult, nolumus nonvultis nolunt. Possūm potes potest, possumus potestis possunt. Profūm prodes prodest, profumus prodestis profunt. Queo as Eo. Sum es est, sumus estis sunt. Volo vis vult, volumus vultis volunt.

Irregular Derivations.

(1) Some, though they want the participle perfect, yet have -ūrus: as caleo, care. dole. jace. late. nocte. ole. pareⁿ. tace. vale^o. to be warm want grieve lie lie hid to hurt smell obey be hush be well

(2) Some, from the Participle perfect take, irregularly -ūrus:

argūtus	arguitūrus	to reprove	mortuus	moritūrus	to die
erutus	eruitūrus ^p	to tear up	natus	nascitūrus ^t	to be born
ignō-tus ^q	-tūrus ^r , -scitūrus ^r	to pardon	ortus	oritūrus	to arise

(3) Sum ens^u, absum absens, Possūm potens: Eo iens.

Defective

I. In the Radicals. (i) PRESENT FORM these want: coepi^w (I began) memini^x (I remember) & odi^y (I hate). Novi is I know. (ii) PERFECT TENSE these want (1) Inceptives^z, unless they borrow³ (2) Obsolete⁴ (3) and Meditatives in -urio⁵ (4) Others, about 57⁶. (iii) PARTICIPLE these want (1) Neuters of the second⁷, in -ui⁸ (2) Such as want the perfect (3) Others, about 74⁹:

II. In the Verbals. (1) VERBALS are wanting, for the most part, in Impersonals¹⁰. (ii) and, in abundance more verbs, SUPINES¹¹ and SUPINALS¹². (iii) Actives and Neuters have mutans mutaturus . . . Passives mutatus mutandus¹³ . . . and Deponents¹⁴ labens lapsus¹⁵ lapsurus.

III. [In few things] Dor, der; For^z, fer; Sci are Barbarous¹⁶: [in many] these Defective¹⁷: inhit, consist, desit, & ovat, inquam, ave, salve . . esse, apage, quæso, explicit, aïo, cedo, sis, fodes.

Say Aī -o s t, unt: ēbam &c. as at, atis ant. ens. (2) be gone APAGE. (3) to hail AV-ēre. e ēto, ēte. (4) reach or give CED-o, ite. (5) to consist CONF-eri. t. at: eret. (6) to be wanting DEF-eri. t, unt, al. (7) to eat ESSE, effi. es esto, esse estōte. es, est estur, essem &c. (8) is finish'd EXPLICIT. us. (9) I begin and say INF-ō. t. (10) say INQU-e ito. am or io is it, imus iunt: ibat: ies iet, ient. iat. iens . . ii. (ii) he triumphs or rejoices OV-at. et: aret. ans. (12) to beseech QUÆS-ere. e. o is umus, ens: endus itus . . ivērunt. (13) to hail SALV-ēre. e ēto, ēte. eo: ēbis. (14) if you please SIS, sultis. (15) pritheē SODES.

See, under a rule, the Redundant at the bottom of the next page.

VERBS

Irregular Formations.

VERBS

COMPOUNDS as SIMPLE *:

but Double not the syllable, which the Simple doubles¹:

Yet Disco didici² in the compounds, Posco poposci³:

ad, con, de, ex, per, prae, pro, -CURRI, and CUCURRI.

1. *First Conjugation.* (1) CREPARE crepui: dis, -in -crepui, and -crepāvi. (2) DARE dedi datus: hence -didit, and -ditus⁵ all of the third make. (3) from FRICUI frictus, -atus rather make in the compounds⁶. (4) as MICUI and micāvi; so e-, di-: the rest -ui. (5) from NECO, -avi -atus, -ui -ctus⁸: so in the compounds⁹. (6) PLICAVI compounds: con, in, ex, ad, -ui, and -avi¹⁰. (7) STARE steti status: compounds -stitit¹¹, and -statūrus¹².

2. *Second Conjugation.* (1) -VERE makes -vi, -tus: (2) CIEO makes civi, citus. (3) FERVEO¹³ con- ex- ferbui¹⁴: re- makes tervi¹⁵; de- both¹⁶. (4) MANEO, man-si, -sus¹⁷: but¹⁸ in-, e-, prae-, pro-minui make. (5) OLUI obolui¹⁹: in the rest -ēre -escere, -olēvi²⁰. ab-, in-, ob- olitus: but adultus; others -olētus.

3. *Third Conjugation.* (1) -do -fi: CLAUDO, DIVIDO, LĀDO, LUDO, PLAUDO, RADO, RODO, TRUDO, and compounds of VADO. (2) -SCO as its primitive: tepui tepeo, and tepesco. (3) from CADERE cecidi, occāsus, and recasūrus²¹. (4) make per-CELLO, -culi²², -cūsus; the rest -cellui, -celsus. (5) CANO makes cecini²³, cant-: compounds all -cinui make. (6) compounds EDI, -esus: comedi makes -estus and -esus. (7) dEMERE demsi demtus makes: adimo adēmi. (8) LEGERE legi: intelligo²⁴, diligo, negligo²⁵, -lexi. (9) eLICERE elicui elicitus: the rest make -lexi²⁶. (10) LUO lui luitūrus²⁷: but the compounds -lutus²⁸. (11) NITI, nixus, nifus, ad-, con-, e-²⁹: the rest -xus. (12) NOSCERE novi notus³⁰: cognitus: agnitus, agnot³¹. (13) PANGO, pegi³², panxi³³, pactus³⁴: join'd pingere, -pegi. (14) PARCO, peperci, parsi³⁵, parsurus³⁶: comparfi³⁷. (15) PASCERE, pavi, pastus: -pescui join'd with com-, dis-. (16) PUNG- pupugi³⁸; join'd punxi, -ctus: -punxi, -pupugi, Re-³⁹. (17) SALLERE⁴⁰, falsus, -sūrus⁴¹: SALLIO⁴², makes fallitus⁴³. (18) inSERERE, insēvi -situs⁴⁴; inserui makes -sertus⁴⁵. (19) TENDO, tetendi⁴⁶, tentus, tensus⁴⁷: compounds ad, con, .. ob, prae, pro, sub, -tentus⁴⁸: de, -sus⁴⁹: the rest -sus, -tus⁵⁰. (20) TUND- tutudi, tunsus, tufus⁵¹: the compounds -tufus⁵².

4. *Fourth Conjugation.* (1) FARCIO⁵³ FULCIO⁵⁴ SARCIO, SEPIO⁵⁵ make -fi, and -tus. (2) comPERI, & reperi; aperui, operui make -pertus. (3) from SALII salui⁵⁶, -silui join'd⁵⁷: refilii⁵⁸ say.

COMPOUND PARTICIPLES. Captus, conceptus: So aptus, cantus, carptus. . fartus⁵⁹, fassus, jactus, partus, sparsus. . -fectus with Prepositions join'd, Other compounds -factus⁶⁰.

Redundant.

I. In conjugation: Some verbs have, in the same sense, different conjugation¹⁸; (I: 2) Denfare: denfere (i: 3) Sonat: sonere (II: 3) Olere: olere (ii: 4) Cere or ciere (III: 4) Arcessere or arcessire.

II. In the perfect: LIBET (it pleaseth) libuit and libitum est. so Licet it may, Piget it irketh, Placet it pleaseth, Pudet it shameth, perTaedet it irketh. — &c. p. 14, 15.

VERBS

Irregular Formations, * 196.

VERBS

the words are alphabetically dispos'd, first by the terminations, then by the initials.

First Conjugation, 10.

cubare	cubui ¹	fectus	cut	potare	potavi	potus ⁸	TO drink
secare	secui	domitus	tame	vetare	vetui	vetitus ¹⁰	forbid
domare	domui ³	sonatus	found	juvare	juvi ¹¹	jutus ¹²	help
sonare	sonui	lavarē	lavi ¹³	lavare	lavi ¹³	lotus ¹⁴	wash
tonare	tonui ⁷	neXare	nexui				tie

Second Conjugation, 46.

jubere	jussi	jussus	command	lugere	luxi		mourn
ab-forbere	-forbui ⁵	-forptus ⁶	sup up	mulgere	mulsi ²⁴	mulctus	milk
arcere	arui	arctus	tie hard	turgere	turfi		swell
coercere	coercui	coercitus	restrain	indulgere	indulsi	indultus	indulge
docere	docui	doctus	teach	urgere	urfi		urge
pollucere	polluxi	polluctus	banquet	lanGUere	langui ²⁵		languish
miscere	miscui	mixtus ⁷	mix	vlere	vievi	viētus	hoop
per-mulcere	-mulsi ⁸	-mulsus ⁹	soothe	fLere	flevi	fleturus	weep
ardere	arfi	arsurus	burn	delere	delēvi	delētus	blot out
frendere	frendi	fressus	gnash	complere	complēvi	complētus	fill
mo-rdere	-mordi ²⁰	-rſus	bite	Nere	nevi		spin
pendere	pependi		hang	ſenere	ſenui	ſenectus	grow old
prandere	prandi ²¹	pransus	dine	retinere	retinui	retentus	hold
ridere	riſi	riſurus	laugh	deliQUere	delicui ²⁷		be moist
federe	fedi		ſit	torquere	torſi	torſus ²⁸	wrest
ſpo-ndere	-pondi ²²	-nſus	promise	caRere	carui	caſſus ²⁹	want
ſuadere	ſuaſi	ſuaſus	perſwade	haerere	haeſi	haeſurus	ſtick
tondere	totondi	tonſus	ſhear	torrere	torruſi	toſtus	broil
videre	vidi	viſus	ſee	cenſere	cenſui	cenſus ³⁰	judge
alGere	alſi	alſus ³¹	be chill	ſUere	ſuēvi	ſuētus	be wont
augere	auxi	aucius	encreaſe	caVere	cavi	cautus ³¹	beware
perfringere	perfrixi		be cold	favere	favi	ſanturus	ſavor
fulgere	fulſi		ſhine	con-nivere	-nivi ³²		wink

Third Conjugation, 92.

accumbere	accubui		ſit down	pedere	pepēdi	peditum	ſart
nubere	nupſi	nuptus	veil	pe-ndere	-pendi ³³	-nſus	weigh
ſcribere	ſcripſi	ſcriptus	write	ſcindere	ſcidi ⁴⁰	ſciſſus ⁴¹	cut
dicere	dixi	dictus	ſay	aGere	egi	actus	do
ducere	duxi	ductus	lead	figere	fixi	fixus ⁴²	faſten
facere	feci	factus	make	frangere	fregi	fractus	break
jacere	jeci	jactus	caſt	frigere	frixi	frictus ⁴³	parch
conſpicere	conſpexi	conſpectus	ſee	mergere	merſi	merſus	drown
vincere	vici	vicſus	overcome	pagere ⁴⁴	pepigi	pactus	bargain
ſteCTere	flexi	flexus	bend	pingere	pinxi	pictus	paint
nectere ³³	nexui ³⁴	nexus	knit	ſurgere	ſurrexi	ſurrectus ⁴⁵	ariſe
pectere	pexi ³⁵	pexus ³⁶	comb	ſpargere	ſparſi	ſparſus	ſpread
plectere	plexi ³⁷	plexus	plait	ſtringere	ſtrinxi	ſtriſtus	unſheathe
conceDere	conceſſi	conceſſus	grant	tangere	tetigi ⁴⁷	tactus	touch
findere	fidi	fiſſus	cleave	tergere	terſi	terſus ⁴⁷	wipe
fodere	fodi	foſſus	dig	melere	terſi	terſus ⁴⁷	wipe
fundere	fudi	fuſus	pour	aLere	alui	altus ⁵⁰	piſſ
pandere	pandi	paſſus ³⁸	ſpread	colere	colui	cultus	till

1) cubavi Quint. incubavi Plin. supercubavi Apul. 2) secatus Col. praefecatus Apul. 3) domavi Flor. 5) sonavi Tert. personavi Apul. resonavi Manil. 7) intonatus Hor. 8) potatus Plant. -urus Ter. 9) vetavi Perf. 10) vetitus Stat. 11) juvavi Manil. 12) juvatus Sall. adjuvat-us Frontin. -urus Petron. 13) lavavi Plant. 14) lautus Ter. lavatus Plaut. 15) absorpsi Lucan. 17) mixtus Monum. ap Voss. 19) permulctus Sall. 20) memordi Cic. 26) netus Corip. 28) detorsus Cat. 30) censitus Idt. 31) catus, cavius Plant. 32) connixi Turpil. 34) nexi Lucil. 35) pectivi Asp. pexui Prisc. 36) pectitus Col. 38) pansus Plin. 39) pendi Liv. 42) confictus Scaur. infectus Cic. 43) frixius Celf. 47) tertus Varr. 50) alitus Cic.

VERBS

confulere
fallere
malle
nolle
pellere
psallere
tollere³
velle
vellere
comere
emere
premere
promere
sumere
cernere
gignere
linere
ponere
linere
desinere
spernere
sternere
contemnere
capere
cupere
rapere
rumpere
sapere

amicire
raucire
fancire
vincire
sepeLire
venire

2 meDeri
Reri
misereri
ſaTeri
3 laBi
graDi
ſeQui
moRi
queri
apiSci

audere
fidere

1) adpulli
9) livi Cat.
Legg. 12 t
Manil. 18
Var. 24)
Ovid. 31)
litus Cat.
miseritum
Plant. 46)

VERBS

Irregular Formations, 196.

VERBS

VERBS	VERBS	VERBS	VERBS	VERBS	VERBS	VERBS	VERBS
consulere	consului	consultus	TO consult	strepere	strepi	TO clatter	
fallere	fefelli	falsus	deceive	coQuere	coxi	coctus	cook
malle	malui	—	chuse	linquere	liqui	lictus	leaves
nolle	nolui	—	refuse	ferRe	tuli ¹⁵	latus ¹⁶	bring
pellere	pepuli ¹	pulsus	drive	gerere	gessi	gestus	carry
psallere	psalli ²	—	sing	parere	peperi ⁷	partus ⁸	bear
tollere ³	fustuli ⁴	subl. tus	take up	quaerere	quaesivi	quaesitus	seek
velle	volui	—	will	serere	sevi ⁹	satus	sow
vellere	velli ⁵	vulsus	pluck	terere	trivi ¹⁰	tritus ¹	rub
coMere	comsi	comtus	comb	urere	ussi	ustus	burn
emere	emi	emtus	buy	vertere	verri ¹¹	versus	brush
premere	pressi ⁶	pressus	press	depSere	depfui ¹²	depfusus ¹³	knead
promere	promsi	promtus	draw out	incessere	incessi	—	come upon
sumere	sumsi	sumtus	take	pinfere	pinfui ¹⁴	pistus ¹⁵	pound
cerNere	crevi ⁷	cretus	sift	posse	potui	—	be able
gignere	genui ⁸	genitus	beget	visere	vifi	—	visit
linere	levi ⁹	litus ¹⁰	dawb	con-quinisC	-quexi ¹⁶	—	strain
ponere	posui	positus	put	demetere	demesui	demesius	reap
linere	livi ¹¹	—	suffer	mittere	missi	missus	send
delinere	desui ¹²	desitus	cease	petere	petivi	petitus	aim at
spernere	sprevi	spretus	despise	concutere	conculsi	conculsus ¹⁷	shake
sternere	stravi	stratus	strew	sistere	stici ¹⁸	status ¹⁹	stop
contemnere	contemsi	contemtus	despise	stertere	stertui ²⁰	—	snore
caPere	cepi	captus	take	vertere	verti	versus	turn
cupere	cupivi	cupitus	desire	fluere	fluxi	fluxus	flow
rapere	rapui ¹³	raptus	snatch	struere	struxi	structus	build
rumpere	rupi	ruptus	break	solVere	solvi	solutus	loose
sapere	sapui ¹⁴	—	be wise	vivere	vixi	victurus	live

Fourth Conjugation, 12.

amiCire	amixi ²¹	amictus	cloathe	venire	veni	venturus	come
raucire	raufi ²²	raufurus ²³	be hoarse	feRire	percussi	percussus	smite
fancire	fanxi ²⁴	fancitus ²⁵	establish	haurire	hausi ²⁶	hausus ²⁷	draw
vincire	vinxi	vincitus	bind	farrire	farrui ²⁸	farritus	weed
sepeLire	sepelivi	sepultus ²⁹	bury	senTire	senfi	senfus	perceive
veNire	venii	venum	be sold	singultire	singultivi	—	sob

DEPONENTS, 30.

2 meDeri	medicatus	heal	defetisci	defessus	be weary	paTi	passus	suffer
Reri	ratus	think	proficisci	profectus	travel	diverti	diverti	lodge
misereri	miserus ³⁰	pity	oblivisci	oblitus	forget	praeverti	praeverti	prevent
faTeri	fassus	confess	comminisci	mentus	devise	frUi	fructus ³¹	enjoy
3 laBi	lapsus ³²	slip	reminisci	recordatus	remember	4 orDi	orsus	begin
graDi	gressus	step	nancisci	naetus	get	oRiri	ortus	arise
seQUi	secutus	follow	pacisci	paetus	bargain	comperiri	comperi	discover
moRi	mortuus	dye	exper-gisci	-rectus ³³	awake	experiri	expertus	try
queri	questus	complain	ulcisci	ultus	revenge	op-periri	-pertus ³⁴	stay for
apiSCi	aptus ³⁵	get	vesci	paetus	feed on	meTiri	menfus ³⁶	measure

NEUTRO-PASSIVES, 6.

audere	aufus	dare	fieri	factus ³⁷	become	moerere	moestus	grieve
fidere	fifus ³⁸	trust	gaudere	gavifus ³⁹	rejoice	solere	solitus ⁴⁰	be wont

1) adpuli Ulp. impelli Ter. 5) vulsi, avulsi Lucan. praevalsi Laber. 6) premi Car. 9) livi Cat. lini Quint. illinivi Plin. oblinii Var. 11) fini Rutil. sui Var. 13) rapfi Legg. 12 tabb. 14) sapivi Naev. respivi Ter. 15) tetuli Ter. tolli Ulp. 17) parii Manil. 18) paritus Sall. 19) ferui Liv. 20) terui Plant. atterui Tibul. 22) depfi Var. 24) pinfi Var. 25) pinfitus Col. pinfitus Vit. 28) pistus Plin. 28) listi Ili. abilit Ovid. 31) amicui Brut. 34) sanctii Pompon. sanctivi Liv. 35) sanctus Liv. 36) sepe-litus Cat. 37) haurii Var. 38) hauritus Apul. hausitus Ving. 39) farrivi Col. 40) miseritum est Ter. 43) expergitus Lucr. 44) fruitus Ulp. fruitus Cic. 45) opperitus Plant. 46) motus sum Ulp. 48) situm est Liv. Odyss. 49) gavfi Hemin. 50) solui Sall.

PARTICULÆ

Adverb. Præposit. Coniunct.

PARTICULÆ

ADVERBIUM.

Secum¹, Verbo², Ad-Nomine³ iuncta *Adverbia*, sensum Perficiunt, Exornant, Augent, Diminuuntve⁴.

(I) INTERJECTIONES, 36.) Interjectis quædam exprimere est affectus⁵ . . . (II) ADJECTIONES, 15.) Adjecta quædam verborum sine, parelco⁶ . . . arte locata, sonum sensumque Explant: cine, te, pfe . . . dam, pote, dem, ce, met, nam, dum, pre, ve, cunque, piam, quam. . . . (III) BINA NEGANTIA terne affirmant⁶, ni species sint⁷ . . . (IV) ADVERBIAScant neutra⁸ adnomina⁹, præpositum¹⁰, coniunctio¹¹, nilque¹². (V) INTERJECTIONEScant apage-fis, infandum¹³, fodes, fis, malum¹⁴, amābo¹⁵. . . . (VI) DE COMPARATIONE V. p. 9.

PRÆPOSITIO.

Præpositum casus regit¹⁶, & cum verbis iunctum est¹⁷.
sunt Loquelāres an, am⁸, di-s, ec, ne, re, ve, se, con.

(A) COMPOSITARUM PRÆPOSITIONUM (I) QUÆ RATIO? Litera non raro (i) Mutata (ii) Inferta¹⁸ (iii) Minuta est . . . (iii) *ad, post, per, trans, ob*, nonnunquam litera dempta est¹⁹ . . . (ii) *dis-* præc *c f j p s* t²⁰: præ reliquis *di-* . . . (i) B^h, Dⁱ, N: R²¹ sæpe sequentibus assimilantur . . . (1) Præ pare B fit *c f g p m*²²: X, ante *f, f*²³ . . . (2) Præ pare D fit *c f g l n p r s t*²⁴ . . . (3) Præ pare N fit *l m r*²⁵: præ *b p*, facies *m*²⁶ . . . (II) QUÆ SIGNIFICATIO? Iunctis idem ac simplicibus præpositis sensus . . . Ast etiam (1) auget *Prælongus*²⁷: (2) minuit *Subtristis*²⁷: (3) augent & privant *Dementes, demirantur* . . . *Exsanguis, exaggerat: Injustos, infractos* . . . *Per-vigiles, perjūros*²⁷: (4) ad loca *Defer, deduc* . . . (5) *Remigro* rursus: *revelo* contraria velo . . . (w) PRÆPOSITIONEScant Ista adverbia, casus quæis aliquando adjunctus²⁸.

CONIUNCTIO.

Voces semper, sæpius Accidentia²⁹ jungit
vel *Coniunctio*, qua res ipsæ disjunguntur¹.

(I) CONIUNCTIONUM (i) SPECIES³⁰: (1) Copulativæ *et, nec*. (2) Connexivæ *nisi, si, sin* . . . (3) Discretivæ *et si, sed*. (4) Disjunctivæ *an vel aut* . . . (5) Causales *quia, nam*. (6) Rationales *igitur, ergo* . . . (ii) FIGURÆ^m: Tollit *Afyndeton* articulos, *Polyfyndeton* addit . . . Haec mage singula narrat³¹, & Illa facit graviōra³² . . . (II) CONIUNCTIONEScant licet³⁴, ergo³⁵, quare³⁶: alia fors³⁷ . . .

PARTICULARUM in sententia COLLOCATIOⁿ.

(1) *Præpositivæ*³⁸: ac, ast, atque, aut, et, nam, neque, nec, ni . . . vel nisi, quamobrem, quapropter, quare, & quin . . . quocirca, sed, seu, si, sin, five, vel, verumque . . . (2) *Postpositivæ*³⁸: enim^o, vero, quidem, quoque, & autem . . . (3) *Encliticæ*³⁹: que^p, ne, ve. (4) *Reliquas* præ vel post ponas⁴⁰.

ENUNCIATIONUM COMPOSITARUM SPECIES⁴¹:

Connexæ (*si vult, discet*) Copulatae (& vult, & discet) Discretæ (*et si vult, tamen nequis*) Disjunctæ (*aut vult, aut non vult*⁴².)

interpretationem ADJECTIONUM & LOQUELARIUM videre est not.⁴³



A
S Y S T E M
O F
N O T E S
FOR THE
Explication *and* Illustration
O F T H E
G R A M M A R.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

IN the larger letter are the notes of more general use; *in the lesser*, such as are more curious. (2) Those that are *in latin* may be instructive lessons to the more advanc'd, for whose use they were chiefly design'd; and a proper means of preparing them for the reading of commentaries on the classics. (3) The words, that occur here and there, *in italic capitals*, are titles of alphabetical lists in the appendix. (4) The pages of the grammar, that are refer'd to, are *in the outer corner* of each leaf; by which means the notes may be consulted almost as easily, as if they had been all along subjoin'd to the text. (5) The *superior letters in parenthesis* answer to superiors in the grammar.

1 Notes. pag. Gramm. 1

1)  N omni lingua, omnia praecepta sunt ad *normam* aliquam exigenda. ea igitur prius est proponenda, quam ad praecepta pergamus. *Hanc*, de sententia Quintiliani & Horatii, in genere facio *usum scriptorum*; quia omnium consuetudinem a primis linguae incunabulis, explicare decrevi. Caeterum *purissimae dictionis normam* accuratissimus quisque sibi proponet auctorum optimorum scripta, florantissimo imperii statu, quorum nomina

A

consuetudo

NORMA LOQUENDI

analogia

nomina in aetate aurea et argentea recensuimus; quique, in aenea, vel etiam ferrea, eruditissimorum consensu, maximam consecuti sunt castigati sermonis et eloquentiae famam. V. *Ætates ling. lat.* in *Append. praemiss. gram. graec. et gallic.* p. 9.

2) Quintil. instit. orator. i. 6. 1.

3) *L'usage*: que tout le monde appelle l'arbitre, le maître, le roy, le souverain, le tyran de langues; et qui fait beaucoup de choses (1) par raison: comme la pluspart des constructions grammaticales; par exemple, de joindre le pluriel des verbes au pluriel des noms, &c. (2) sans raison: comme la variation, ou la ressemblance des temps & des personnes aux conjugaisons des verbes. car quelle raison y-a-t-il qu'*amabam* veuille plutôt dire ce qu'il signifie, qu'*amabo*, &c. (3) contre raison: par exemple, quand on fait regir le verbe, non pas par le nominatif, mais par le genitif; et qu'on dit *une infinité des gens croyent*, &c. Acad. obs. sur Vaugel.

pref. p. 2, 23.

4) *Hor. art. poet. v. 72.* Non enim, cum primum fingerentur homines, analogia, demissa coelo, formam loquendi dedit; sed inventa est, postquam loquebantur; & notatum in sermone quid quomodo caderet. itaque non ratione nititur, sed exemplo; nec lex est loquendi, sed observatio: ut ipsam analogiam nulla res alia fecerit, quam *consuetudo*, sive *consensus eruditum*^a; quae certissima est loquendi magistra; sicut vivendi, consensus bonorum. Nam, si ex eo, quod plures faciunt, nomen accipiat consuetudo; periculosissimum dabit praeceptum, non orationi modo, sed (quod majus est) vitae.

Quintil. inst. i. 6.

Neque tamen in exemplum trahenda sunt omnia, quae vel optimis auctoribus exciderunt^b. sunt enim, & in his, quae & aures offendunt eruditae, & orationi obscuritatem offundunt^c. (I) ANACOLYTHA^d: cum sequentia prioribus non cohaerent; ut, *nam nos*

^a *Le bon usage* est la façon de parler de la plus saine partie de la cour, conformément à la façon d'écrire de la plus saine partie des auteurs du temps. Le consentement des bons auteurs est comme le sceau, ou une vérification, qui autorise la langue de la cour; & qui marque le bon usage, et décide celui qui est douteux. Acad. obs. sur Vaugel, pref. p. 35.

^b (i) Les uns pechent (1) par une certaine inclination, qu'ils ont à user de certains mots, et de certaines phrases, que tous les autres désapprouvent. (2) ou bien par une aversion, qu'ils ont pour d'autres mots, ou d'autres termes, qui sont bons, & que tout le monde approuve. Il est de cela, ce me semble, comme des goûts pour les viandes. les uns ont des

appétits à des choses, que presque tout le monde rejette: et les autres ont de l'aversion pour d'autres, qui sont les délices de la pluspart des hommes. (ii) Les autres pechent par négligence. (iii) Les autres pour ne savoir pas tous les secrets de la langue: car qui se peut vanter de de les savoir? (iv) Et les autres, par une autorité, qu'ils croient que leur réputation leur a acquise, s'attachent à leur propre sentiment contre l'opinion commune. Acad. sur Vaug. p. 57.

^c In *figuris* tamen, quibus, quasi luminibus, illustratur oratio, a plerisque omnibus grammaticis recensentur.

^d Dicuntur, in classicis scriptoribus, *σολοκισμὸς* in vulgo, solocismi. Voss. *Synt.* p. 102.

omnes^e.

analogia

omnes^e,
jectus la-
pus, pri-
est^e. T
scio me
pinguitu-
non poss-
corpore,
cisset, e-
r. ii. 4
(i) Hy-
casus it-
rioris,
tur.
Virg. i.
quae ve-
ita ut
quae di-
fente no-
Genero
praesidi-
(iii) A-
vis ob-
quae e-
test^k:
nullam
privati-

^e Om-
quod se-
prius ob-
sic nos o-
omnibus

f into
g pro
h Sin-
108, m-
54. pr-
Donat.
194. V-
Ita f-
Tyroni-
similit-
rum, G-
Laber.
Quadri-
esse, A-

analogia

NORMA LOQUENDI

figuræ

omnes^e, quibus est alicunde aliquis ob-
jectus labos, omne, quod est interea tem-
pus, priusquam id rescitum est, lucro
est^e. Ter. hec. 3. 1. 6. in Arcadia
scio me esse spectatum suem, quæ, pro
pinguitudine carnis, non modo surgere
non posset; sed etiam^f, ut, in ejus
corpore, forex, exesa carne, nidum fe-
cisset, & peperisset mures. Varr. r.
r. ii. 4. (II) ANOMALIÆ
(i) HYPALLAGE, quæ nominum
casus ita permutat; ut prius poste-
rioris, posterius prioris casu effera-
tur. e. g. date classibus austros^g.
Virg. iii. 61. (ii) HETEROSIS,
quæ verborum accidentia permutat,
ita ut constructione jungantur
quæ differunt (1) Numero: ut ab-
sente nobis, Ter. eun. 4. 3. 7^h. (2)
Genere: ut, hanc sibi rem sperant
praesidio futurumⁱ. Cic. verr. 5.
(iii) ACUROLOGIA, five alia quæ-
vis obliquior & impropria oratio,
quæ ex regulis aegre resolvi po-
test^k: ut, moti ira numinis, causam
nullam aliam vates caneant, publice
privatimque, nunc extis, nunc per a-

ves consulti^l; quam haud rite sacra
fieri. Liv. ii. 42. patrem faciam tu-
um, ut fugiat^m longe ab aedibus.
Plaut. most. 2. 1. 42.

5) Quæ tamen bonorum scrip-
torum auctoritate nititur. Voss.
synt. p. 3. sim. Sciop. p. 49, &c.

6) e. g. PLEONASM. &c. V.
ADNOMINUM GRADUS AUCTI
PARTICULIS, et p.

7) Quippe, in exprimendis ani-
mi sensis, est brevitate opus, ut cur-
rat sententia; neu se impediatur verbis
lassas onerantibus auresⁿ. Hinc na-
ta ELLIPSIS, cum quid senten-
tiæ deficit, quod necessario & facile
intelligitur. atque hæc figura, in
omni lingua, & frequentissima est;
et, si intelligens adhibeatur judici-
um, in primis elegans.

8) Scriptorum etiam præstan-
tissimorum. e. g. ANACOLYTH. &c.
V. n. 4. (I)

9) In primis poetarum; aut
metri necessitate, aut carminis or-
nandi causa. e. g. METAPLASM.
&c. V. gramm. p. 3.

^e Omnes nos non bene convenit cum eo,
quod sequitur, lucro est. sed, puto, aliud
prius obversabatur animo; ut si voluerit
sic nos omnes sumus: alioqui dixisset nobis
omnibus. Voss. synt. p. 101.

^f intellige pinguem adeo.

^g pro classes austris.

^h Sim. insperanti nobis, Voss. ex Catull.
108. merenti nobis, Scalig. ex Tibull. iii. 6.
54. praesente legatis omnibus, Varr. apud
Donat. et Taubm. ad Plaut. amph. 2. 2.
194. V. Non. 2. 660.

ⁱ Ita scriptum fuit in libro spectatæ fidei,
Tyroniana cura atque disciplina facto. et,
similiter, credo ego inimicos meos hoc dictu-
rum, Gracch. non putavi hoc eam facturum,
Laber. hostium copias ibi occupatas futurum,
Quadrig. omnia ex sententia processurum
esse, Antias. Nimirum, isti omnes soloe-

cismus quid esset non ignoraverunt: sed
indefinito modo dixerunt. qui modus ne-
que in numeros, neque in personas, neque
in genera, neque in tempora distrahitur;
sed omnia istaec una eademque declina-
tione complectitur. Gell. noct. att. i. 7.

^k NB. Postquam linguae excoli coe-
perunt, institutæ quidem analogiæ regu-
lae sunt, ad quas pleraque exigui oportuit:
sed eae regulæ nunquam omnes usus ano-
malias delere potuerunt. nam, in quibus-
dam, consuetudo tam altas radices egerat,
ut evelli non potuerit. Cleric. art. crit.
tom. I. part. 2. sect. 1. c. 10. ix. sect. 4.

^l Vates non consuluntur per exta &
aves; sed ipsi, per exta & aves, consu-
lunt deos.

^m pro faciam ut pater fugiat, &c.

ⁿ Hor. sat. i. 10. 9.

accentus

VOCES

numeri

5) *Prosodia* est id syllabae acci-
dens, cujus ratione ea vel intendi-
tur, elevaturque; vel remittitur, ac
deprimitur. e. g. in *hominibus* li-
cet omnes sint breves, tertia tamen
a fine altius assurgit; reliquae, qua-
si languescientes, concidunt. *Voss.*
art. gr. ii. 7.

6) Veteribus Romanis neglecti
fuerunt accentus in scribendo. fa-
tis id apertum ex lapidibus antiquis:
quo enim antiquiores, eo magis ac-
centiunculis carent. *Voss. art. gr. ii.*
7. V. & Scalig. ep. 297, 357.

7) Veteres, quandiu permansit in-
corrupta pronuntiatio romani ser-
monis, ita, me iudice, pronuncia-
bant, ut et accentus et quantitatis
rationem haberent^a. quod qua ra-
tione factum sit, ad vivum in om-
nibus exprimere velle, non usque
adeo facile est in tam spissis tene-
bris veteris aevi. *Voss. art. gr. ii.*
10. 9. V. & Majorag. ep. qu. 9.
Corrad. de l. l. ii. Lips. de pron-
nunc. l. l. 20.

8) Graecorum exemplo, per ca-
pitales: ΧΗΗΗΔΠΙΙΙ, *Arundel. mar-*
mor. MCCCXVIII. Wells, arithm.
p. 9. Bevereg. chron. p. 6.

9) ut (1) IV, 4. IX, 9. XL,
40. XC, 90^b. (2) VI, 6. XIV,

14. XIX, 19. XXIX, 29, &c.

NB. (i) Millenarios facit linea in
vertice transversa: ᾗ, 1000. ᾖ,
5000. &c. (ii) Repetuntur (1)
ter III, 3. XXX, 30. (2.) qua-
ter CCCC, 400. (iii) Corrupta
est nota D ex IO. hinc CIO M
ᾗ ∞, 1000. — IOO Λ V,
5000. CCIOO CcIOO ᾗ ᾖ,
10000. — IOOO, 50000,
CCCIOOO IOOOOO. — IOOOO,
500000. — CCCCIOOOO,
1000000.

10) PROPRIA nomina singula erant
Graecis; ut *Alexander, Aristoteles, &c.*
non item Romanis; quibus inter-
dum quatuor: ut (1) *Publius* (2)
Cornelius (3) *Scipio* (4) *Africanus*.
scilicet (1) Praenomen, cujusque
proprium; (2) Nomen, gentis^c;
(3) Cognomen, familiae^d; (4) Agno-
men, ex aliquo facto, five eventu,
inditum. *V. Alex. dierv. genial. iv.*
4. Gyrard. dial. 4. A. Augustin.
emend. iii. 8. it Panvin. Sigon. Ro-
bortel. in comment.

11) NOTARUM cum nullus esset
usus apud veteres, verba quaedam,
ex communi consensu, primis liti-
ris notabant: quod in nominibus,
praenominibus, legibus publicis,
pontificum monumentis, jurisque

^a e. g. in *calesiacis* penultimam simul
& acuebant, & corripiebant*, contra
quam hodie facimus: qui,
vel simul attollimus et pro-
ducimus, quasi esset καλε-
σάκις vel et deprimi-
mus et corripimus, quasi
esset καλεσάκις. *Voss. art.*
gram. ii. 10.

longa sit. *Serv. ad Virg. A. vi. 743.*
(2) *siquando* & prima syllaba acui potest,
et media; tamen variat sententiam. *Do-*
nat. ad Ter. eun. 5. 1. 51. (3) in *Valeri-*

* *Prisc. viii.*
p. 803. sim.

(1) *Exinde* in
tertia a fine
accentum
habet, licet
penultima

summo tono est prima: deinde gradatim
descendunt. *Nigid. comm. gr. xxv.* Sed,
si quis nunc, Valerium appellans in casu
vocandi, secundum id praeceptum Nigi-
dii, acuerit primam; non abierit quin
rideatur. *Gell. xiii. 24.*

^b Aliquoties tamen, pro CIO CIO (2000)
scribunt IICIO, vel IIM. *Sim. IVCIO,*
&c. *It. XXCIX (89) Varr. r. r. i. 28.*

^c Gens in multas dividebatur familias.
qui ex eadem gente, gentiles dicebantur;
qui ex eadem familia, agnati,

^d Nonnunquam nomina cognominibus
postponuntur. *V. Manut. ad Cic. ep. ii. 8.*

civilis

notae

civilis

Prob. d.

p. 149.

Diacon.

ap. Got.

12)

sexus d.

bunt.

13)

aeris li.

affes et

6) S

primig

poene i

an. iii. 4.

clinaton

mille, u

rum de

crimina

sunt; i

migeni

cies de

tepositi

nis ver

quod, p

mutatis

l. l. v. 3.

in mod

quo ube

animi

haec ar

vulgus;

stupefcu

7) q

nomine

i. 99.

cuitione

(ii) AD

fortunat

Decl

untur: u

Varr. l. l.

22

civilis libris, etiam nunc manet. *Prob. de not. rom. interpret. ap. Putsch.* p. 1494. V. *ibid. Magnon.* p. 1542. *Diacon.* p. 1582. *Pap.* p. 1641. & *ap. Gothofred. auct. l. l.* p. 1454.

12) Ita praenomen veteres, pro sexus diversitate, diversimode scribunt. *Voss. an. i.* 7.

13) ex L L S, quasi dicas duas aeris libellas et semissem; h. e. duos asses et semissem.

gramm. p. 3.

6) SPECIEI & FIGURÆ beneficio primigenium verbum in formas poene innumeras diffunditur. *Voss. an. iii.* 47. E. g. (1) Verborum declinatorum^a, si primigenia sunt ad mille, ut Cosconius scribit; ex eorum declinationibus verborum discrimina quingenta millia esse possunt; ideo quia singulis verbis primigeniis circiter quingentae species declinationibus fiunt. (2) Antepositis praeverbis pauca, immanis verborum accedit numerus; quod, praeverbis additis atque commutatis, aliud atque aliud fit. *Varr. l. l. v.* 5. Haec fecunditas mirum in modum ditavit sermonem; qui, quo uberius, eo melius certiusque animi sensus exponimus: sed ad hæc artis miracula non attendit vulgus; sapientes vero plane obstupescunt^b. *Voss. an. iii.* 47.

7) quum (i) NOMINA (1) Adnominescunt: *nemo homo*, Cic. *tusc.* i. 99. (2) Adverbiascunt: *nihil circuitione usus es*. Ter. *andr.* i. 2. 31. (ii) ADNOMINA (1) Nominescunt: *fortunate senex*, Virg. *ecl.* i. 52. (2)

Adverbiascunt: *nec longum laetabere*. Virg. *x.* 740. (iii) VERBA (1) Nominescunt: *istuc est sapere, quæ futura sunt prospicere*. Ter. *ad.* 3. 33. (2) Interjectionescunt: *apage sis*, Ter. *eun.* 4. 6. 14. (3) Conjunctionescunt: *sis dives tellure licet*, Hor. *epod.* 15. 19. (iv) ADVERBIA Praepositionescunt: *ut crurum tenuis*. Virg. *geo.* iii. 53. V. *gram.* p. 16. (v) PRÆPOSITIONES Adverbiascunt: *coram, quem quaeritis, adsum*. Virg. *i.* 599.

8) quum usurpantur (1) SINGULARIA Pluraliter: ut, *milite campos obsedit*. Virg. *iii.* 400. &c. (2) PLURALIA Singulariter: ut, *corpore Daphnæ nudabant venti*. Ovid. *met.* i. 527. V. ENALLAGE NUMERORUM.

9) *Metaplasms* extra carmen ferre semper vitiosus, imo barbarissimus est; excepta Syncope, & Apocope, & paucis exemplis reliquarum specierum. *Melanchth. hypomn.* p. 456.

gramm. p. 4.

1) as (1) *aliquis*, Ter. *ad.* 4. 4. 24. *haec*, Virg. *xii.* 176. *quisque*, Ovid. *heroid.* 13. 124. (II) so also in the SECOND DECLENSION: (i) *ille*, Tibull. *ii.* 4. 2. *ipse*, Ovid. *in ib.* 70. (ii) and even in words, that end in -us: as (1) Nouns: *Bacchus*, Virg. *i.* 738. *chorus*, Sidon. *ap. Voss. an.* ii. 5. *deus*, passim. *dominus*, Aufon. *eph.* 127. *filius*, 128. *fluvius*, Virg. *viii.* 77. *Memmius*, (-*mmiada*, al.) *Lucret.* i. 45. *ocellus*, Plaut. *asin.* 3. 3. 74. *oculus*, Plaut. *poen.* 1. 2. 182. *populus*,

^a Declinata sunt, quæ ab aliquo oriuntur: ut ab *Lego*, *legis* legit *legam*, &c. *Varr. l. l. v.* 5.

^b De mutatione literarum in verborum derivatione & compositione, V. *Rhen. paralip. gram.* p. 657. et *Voss. in etym.*

vocalive

2

DECLENSION

2

compounds

Lucan. ii. apud Prisc. viii. p. 741. (2) Adnouns: *bonus, canorus, catus, cape, &c.* Aufon. idyl. 8. 1. *Nile plus notus*, Sidon. paneg. avit. 44. *amice paratus*, Hor. art. poet. 292. *patricius sanguis*, Perf. 1. 61. *pompilius sanguis*, Hor. a. p. 292. *nate solus*, Virg. i. 668. (3) Both: *caseus dulciculus*, Plaut. poen. 1. 2. 177. *populus albanus*, Liv. i. 8.

2) as *dee*, Prudent. *apocel.* 1003. Tertull. adv. marc. i. extr. Menandre, Propert. iii. 20. 28. *popule*, Quint. decl. 302. Cic. ad oct. puer, Plaut. afin. 2. 3. 2. most. 4. 2. 74. *sole*, Atticid. *une*, Catull. & Plaut. ap. Prisc. v. p. 673, &c.

3) as *Cai*, Martial. x. 16. *Geni*, Tibull. iv. 5. 9. Hor. ep. i. 9. 71. *Virgili*, Hor. od. i. 24. 10. apocopated, or contracted, for grace and ease of expression, from the termination *-ie*; which was usual with the ancients; and was afterwards continued in epithets: as *Cynthie, Delie, &c.* and some greek names: as *Evie, Sperchie, &c.*

4) (fem.) *mi anus*, Tibull. i. 7. 67. *mi conjux*, Apul. met. vii. (neut.) *mi fidus*, Apul. apol. i. (plur.) *mi homines, mi spectatores*, Plaut. cist. 4. 2. 8. *mi hospites*, Petron. ap. Voss. an. iv. 8.

5) *filie*, Andron. Laev. ap. Prisc. vii. p. 739^a.

6) as (1) *Alterius utrius*, Malaspin. ex mss Cic. att. x. 1. it. Cic. & Cat. ap. Prisc. v. p. 667. *alteram*

utram, Cael. ap. Cic. fam. viii. 8. *alterum utrum*, Cic. fam. vi. 1. *Oleris atri*, Colum. xi. 3. *Patres familias*, Cic. pro f. rosc. 43. *Roris marini*, Hor. od. iii. 23. 15. (2) yet *Alterutra -ae*, Vett. ap. Charif. ii. p. 132. *alterutram*, Cic. fam. iv. 6. *alterutrum*, Cic. fam. iv. 4. *in alterutro*, Cic. pro marc. 21. *Olusatri*, Plin. xix. 12. *Patribus familiis*, Cic. apud Prisc. vi. p. 679. *Rosmarinum iisdem modis feritur*, Plin. xvii. 13. xxiv. 11. *rosmarinum eam appellant*, xix. 12.

7) NB. Syncope is very rare in the first and fourth declension, more frequent in the second and third.

8) So (I) chiefly (i) nouns that signify (1) measures: as *medimnum millia*, Cic. ver. v. 56. (2) or coins: as *sestertium vices*, Cic. or. 156. (ii) adnouns of number: as *trinum nudum*, Cic. dom. 41. (II) sometimes (i) nouns of the neuter gender^b: as *augurium, consilium, exitum*, Enn. ap. Cic. or. 155. *factum meum*, Enn. *verbum*, Plaut. rud. 3. 6. 28. *truc* 2. 8. 14. *unguentum*, Plaut. curc. 1. 2. 5. poen. 3. 3. 88. (ii) adnouns not numeral: as *aequum et iniquum oratio*, Ter. he. prol. 27. *doctum hominum*, Plaut. pf. 2. 3. 12. *eum*, Fest. *horriferrum prodigium, portentum*, Enn. ap. Cic. or. 155. *meum majorum*, Plaut. trin. 3. 2. 20. *nostrum socium*, Plaut. men. 1. 2. 25. *tuum parentum*, Plaut. poen. 5. 2. 103. &c.

^a *mannari*, Laber. ap. Gell. xvi. 7.

^b quod durius est, nec in omnibus neutris usitatum: nec enim dixerim tam libenter *armum, iudicium*, quam *armorum, &c.* Cic. or. 155.

(c) *Mulcibri*, Poët. vet. ap. Cic. tusc. ii. 23. *Mulcibero*, Capel. thes. l. l. vi. 1.

Mulciberis, Ovid. a. a. ii. 562. ubi manuscripti plerique, etiam noster *Mulciberi*: atque ita Aldus edidit. sed alii manuscripti *Mulciberis*, et editio Veneta anni 1586. atque id praetulit Caesellius, teste Prisciano, vi. p. 696. Voss. an. ii. 20.

syncope

9) So
-as: as
ples in
sometin
marum,
increasin
9. Plin.
cladum,
v. sedur
vii. p. 7
iii. 216
Virg. g
fast. iv.
Stat. th.

10) c
libertabu
reason:

p. 39.
MÆ D.

11) a
epod. i.
i. 7. 1.
nus in
codd. q
per -us,

12) a
mancipl,

13) c
Liv. xxv
2, &c.
Martial.

(3) of I
8. 27.

14) P
-im or
cept the
men; v
in -im
and, the
for it, t

(d) V. D.
ACCUSA

(e) V. D.

syncope

3

DECLENSION

3

singular

9) So (I) chiefly (i) nouns in -as: as *civitatum*, &c. (ii) participles in -ns: as *cadentum*, &c. (II) sometimes (i) nouns (1) in -e: as *marum*, Naev. (2) and others not increasing: as *apum*, Colum. ix. 3. 9. Plin. xi. 7. 9. *caedum*, Sil. iv. *cladum*, Sil. i. *mensum*, Ovid. fast. v. *sedum*, Cic. pro sext. ap. Prisc. vii. p. 771. *volucrum*, Virg. geo. iii. 216. (ii) adnouns: as *agrestum*, Virg. geo. i. 10. *coelestum*, Ovid. fast. iv. 274. Virg. vii. 432. *fontum*, Stat. th. iii. *Veronensum*, Catul. 101. 2.

10) either to show the sex: as *libertabus*, &c. (2) or without any reason: as *portabus*, &c. Charis. i. p. 39. V. DECLINATIONIS PRIMÆ DATIVUS PLURALIS.

11) as *Rhodos et Mytilene*, Hor. epod. i. 7. *Rhodon aut Mytilenen*, od. i. 7. 1. *Suntque sexcenta id genus in vett. & optimae notae codd. quae in vulgatis scribuntur per -us, -um*. Voss. an. ii. 7.

12) as *filli*, Ter. ph. 1. 5. 14. *mancipi*, Cic. top. 28.

13) (1) of Rivers: as *Baetim*, Liv. xxviii. 30. -*tim*, Martial. ix. 62. 2, &c. (2) of Cities, as *Bilbilim*, Martial. i. 50. -*lin*, iv. 55. x. 10. (3) of Deities: as *Osirim*, Tibull. i. 8. 27. *Nemesim*, ii. 7. 9. &c.

14) Proper names in -is, all make -*im* or -*in* in the accusative, except the names of men and women; which also make it often in -*im* or -*in*, though not always. and, the reader may take my word for it, there is no example to the

contrary. *Johns. p. 55.*

15) NB. In this, and all like cases hereafter, the termination of the words will be as easily understood, as if it were express'd; if the reader pleases to pronounce the last syllable in the same manner as if *e* mute were added. e. g. *aqual*. pronounce *a-quale*, *nav. nave*, &c.

16) i. e. from nouns ending in -e, -al, -ar, in the nominative; or in -im, in the accusative.

17) though they make only -em in the accusative. *canali*, Plin. xxiv.

11. *veti*, Ter. eun. 4. 7. 4.

18) The ancients, especially the poets, have oft taken this liberty: in which I suppose they were generally govern'd by the ear; tho', sometimes, perhaps, they consulted their ease in versifying. e. g. *igni*, Virg. geo. i. 196. &c. -ne, *passim. mare*, Ovid. tr. v. 2. 20. &c. -ri, *passim. &c.*

19) though they make only -im in the accusative. *Baete*, Liv. viii. 9. -ti, *passim. cannabi*, Plin. xix. 5. -be, *Perf. 5. 146. Tigre*, Tac. ann. vi. 10. 10. -gri, *passim.*

20) i. e. in ablatives absolute, participles never end in -i: and, if the noun be neuter, and the ablative not absolute; whatever the ad-noun be, it hardly ever ends in -e: as *regnante Romulo*, not *regnanti*; and *victrici ferro*, not *victrice*. *Johns. p. 92.*

21) as *Praeneste*, &c. *Johns. p. 88. Natalis, Martialis, &c. Voss. an. ii. 11.*

(*) V. DECLINATIONIS TERTIÆ ACCUSATIVUS SINGULARIS.

(*) V. DECLINATIONIS TERTIÆ GENITIVUS PLURALIS.

ABLATIVUS SINGULARIS.

(*) V. DECLINATIONIS TERTIÆ GENITIVUS PLURALIS.

22) and

- plural 3 DECLENSION 5 plural
- 22) and consequently from such words as make *-e* and *-i* in the ablative singular. e. g. *felic-E*, *-I: ia, ium*.
- 23) as *levIUS*, *-iora*, *-iorum*. but *Plura*, Hor. od. i. 36, 6. *pluria*, Vett. ap. Gell. v. 21. Lucr. i. 876. ii. 1133. iv. 1082. *Complura*, Cic. or. ii. 26. *compluria*, Ter. phorm. 4. 3. 6.
- 24) as *pareNS*, *-ntium*, Hor. iii. 24. so *bidentium*, od. iii. 23. 14. *serpentium*, epod. i. 20. &c.
- 25) as *apIS*, *-is*, *-ium*, Juvenal. 13. 68.
- 26) V. DECLINATIONIS TERTIAE GENITIVUS PLURALIS.
- 27) As *levIOR* *-iorum*, *artiFEX* *-ficum*, *aruSPEX* *-spicum*, *biPES* *-pedum*: *coeleBS* *-ibum*, &c.
- 28) as *Saturnaliorum*, &c. ^g. V. Macro. i. 4.
- 29) yet not obsolete: as *anciliorum*, Hor. od. iii. 5. 10. *sponsaliorum*, Suet. aug. 53. &c.^h.
- 30) as *poëMA* *-tum* *-torum*, *-tis* *-tibus*, Varr. ap. Charif. i. p. 28. 114. So (1) *analemmatorum*, Vitruv. ix. 4. *glossematorum*, Fest. in naucum. *parapegmatorum*, Vitruv. ix. 7. (2) *aromatis*, Apul. met. xi. *carcinomatis*, Plin. xvi. 10. *emblematis*, Cic. ver. 4. 49. *glaucomatis*, Plin. xxix. 6. *malagmatis*, Plin. xxi. 1. *peristromatis*, Cic. phil. 2. 67.ⁱ
- 31) V. Prisc. vii. p. 775. NB. It is my opinion that not only, nor always those, which Priscian has taken into his rules, do make *-eis* and *-is*: but that
- 32) the ancients had regard to the grace and ease of the sound; according to which they made the accusative end in *-es*, *-eis*, or *-is*, even from genitives in *-um* impure. Voss. an. ii. 16. V. Gell. xiii. 19.
- 33) The greatest part of words of the fifth declension have no case at all in the plural number. *Foehs*. p. 160.

^g Interim tamen observetur quid usus probet. nam *Feralium*, *Floralium*, et *Liberalium* facilius usus recepit, quam *Feraliorum*, &c. ut ita anomalia in *-orum* in certis tantum, non in omnibus, confirmata videatur. Schmidt. p. 129.

^h NB. (1) Quaedam huc pertinere videantur, quae tamen a rectis in *-um* secundae derivantur: ut *Exemplariorum* (Hieron. adv. helv. c. 8.) non ab *exemplar* (Cic. am. 7. 23.) aut *exemplare* (Lucr. ii. 122.) sed ab *exemplarium*, Arnob. vi. p. 198. it. L. 47. d. de legat. 2. et L. 10. d. de testam. (2) Singularia sunt *Olerorum* (Lucil. ap. Non.) *abolus*, *-eris*: et *Tetrantorum* (Vitruv. iii. ult.) a *tetrantib.* x. 11.

ⁱ Nec ea hic est ἀνωμαλία, quam existimant vulgo. nam huiusmodi dativi non veniunt a nominibus tertiae in *-ma* exeuntibus; sed a nominibus secundae, inde latino more, deflexis in *-um*. nam πωλῆ-

μα videntur latini poematum dixisse; unde dativus poematis: atque ita in aliis. Imo graecorum hic latini sequuntur exemplum. Aëoles enim, quorum a sermone latinus proficiscitur, pro terminatione *-μα*, dicunt *-μασιν*. Voss. an. ii. 15.

(k) *Art-ubus*, Cic. or. i. 121. *-ibus*, Fest. *Gen-ubus*, Sen. hippol. 664. *-ibus*, passim. *Port-ubus* & *-ibus*, Caes.* * Ita editum *Quest-ibus*, Virg. ix. 480. videas: sed, in geo. iv. 515. *-ubus*, Catul. mss, est *portu-* arg. 170. *Ver-ubus*, Rhem. *bus*. Voss. an. ap. Voss. an. ii. 18. Inscr. ii. 18. ver. ap. Pier. ad Virg. i. 216. *-ibus*, Plin. ap. Charif. i. p. 50.

(l) *specierum*, & *speciebus* nolim dicere, ne si latine quidem dici possit; at *formis*; & *formarum* velim. Cic. top. 30.

(NB) *specierum*, Cael. Aurelian. xpo. i. 5. Pallad. oct. 14. *speciem*, *materienam*, *luxuriem*, Charif. i. p. 281.

1) ut

graecan

1) Tyden, men A

2) u

Thyesta,

3) u

tusc. ii

384. 8

4) I

finentia

tur. Pr

quod al

nomina

dictus.

vid. her

pert. ii

cia, Vir

iii. 475

10. At

ablativ.)

&c.

5) N

(1) Pa

Aacid-

Lapides

dam in

xxxviii.

^a Hor.

564. ap.

^b Ne r

geris Soc

tici prop

mae dec

tractorum

accusandi

instar no

declinant

τῶν, ὡς Σ

ap. Voss. a

^c Non

munt lati

drogeona,

hist. v. a

graecanicae

DECLINATIONES

graecanicae

gramm. p. 5.

1) ut *Atride*^a, *Chalcha*, *Testy*, *Tyden*, *Moeri*, *Melampu*, &c. Tamen *Archilis*, Ter. and. i. 4. i. *Myfis*, i. 5. 33. *Thais*, eun. i. 2. 11.

2) ut *Oresta*, Ovid. tr. i. 5. 22. *Thyesta*, Martial. iv. 49. &c.

3) ut *Ulysses*, Vet. poet. ap. Cic. tusc. ii. 43. *Drance*, Virg. xi. 378, 384, &c.^b

4) In *-as* & *-es* apud Graecos definitia, apud nos in *-a* terminatur. *Prisc.* v. p. 641. ne miremur, quod ab antiquorum plerisque (i. nominativ.) *Aenea*, et *Anchisa* sit dictus. *Quintil.* i. 9. it. *Aëta*, Ovid. heroid. xii. 29. *Atrida*, Propert. ii. 14. i. (2. vocativ.) *Dauca*, Virg. x. 391. *Anchisa*, Virg. iii. 475. *Apella*, Plaut. poen. 5. 4. 10. *Atrida*, Hor. sat. iii. 2. 1. (3. ablativ.) *Atrida*, Ovid. heroid. 3. 39. &c.

5) NB. Primae declinationis sunt (1) Patronymica in *-des*: tamen *Æacid-es*, *-is*, Sen. troad. 46. (2) Lapides, Gemmæ, et Propria quædam in *-tes*: ut *balanitæ*, Plin. xxxviii. 10. *Acestæ*, Virg. v. 106,

771, &c.

6) (1) *-an*, Versu: ut *Pythagoran*, Hor. sat. ii. 4. 3. nonnunquam et a nominibus in *-a*: ut *Cyllan*, Ovid. met. xiii. 174. &c.

(2) *-am* Prosa: ut *Pythagoram*, Cic. sen. 78.

7) (1) *-en* saepe; vel a nominibus tertiae: ut *Archigenen*, Juven. 6. 235, &c. (2) *-em* raro.

8) Hujusmodi et in *-a* finiebant veteres: ut *Andromacha*, Sen. troad. 924. &c.

9) ab *-ws*: ut *monti Atho*, Mel. ii. *montem Atho*, Virg. geo. i. 332. *sub Atho*, Liv. xlv.^c

10) NB. *-is*, praeterquam in patronymicis, et poematum nominibus, usitatio est, etiam poetis; in prosa oratione poene perpetua est.

11) *-a* solum in plane graecis: ut *aëra*, &c. estque haec terminatio fere poetarum propria: licet, nonnunquam utantur (1) Poetae *-em*: ut *Hectorem*, Sen. (2) Prosaes scriptores *-a*: ut *Hectara*, Cic.

12) ut, *Did-us hospitio exceptum Aenean*, Cornut. ap. Charif. i. p. 102. *-o*^d saepe vocaturum, Virg. iv. 384.

^a Hor. ep. i. 7. 44. sim. *Polite*, Virg. v. 564. ap. *Prisc.* vii. p. 730.

^b Ne mireris, si quando apud latinos legeris *Socrate*^{*}: nam Attici propria nomina primae declinationis, contractorum, ut *Σωκράτης*, accusandi et vocandi casu, instar nominum primae declinant, τὸν Σωκράτην, ὦ Σωκράτη. *Prisc.* ap. *Voss. an.* ii. 10.

^c Nonnunquam tamen formam adsumunt latinam: ut *Athona*, Plin. vii. 2. *Androgeona*, Propert. ii. i. 63. *Minonis*, Sall. hist. v. ap. *Prisc.* vi. p. 710.

^d *Dido* quoque *Didum* facit. Ita Arteius Philologus, teste Charisio, edidit librum, cum inscriptione hujusmodi: *An Didum amaverit Aeneas*. ubi tamen quidam legunt *Didum* per *m*: quod et in nonnullis Maronis codicibus invenimus. Malim ego *Didum*. nam Iones accusativos quartae contractorum per *-w* efferunt. itaque pro τὴν Διδόω -ω, vel ὦ, dicunt Διδῶν. Nee latinam terminationem respuo. nam cur non *Didonis*, *Didonem*, dicere liceat; cum in dandi casu *Didoni*, in ablativo *Didone* cogamur uti? quomodo et Ennius dixit, *Poenos Didone orisandos*. *Voss. an.* ii. 10. V. et *Stephan. append. ad Varr. anal.* c. 34.

graecanicae

DECLINATIONES

graecanicae

13) ut *Acloride*, *Æacide*, Ovid. pont. iii. 4. *Achate*, Virg. i. 316. 700. *Laerte*, Ovid. heroid. 3. 29, &c. *Sophiste*, Quintil. ap. Voss. an. ii. 3.

14) Propria -ym rarius: ut *Itym*, Propert. iii. 9, 10. (2) Appellativa -yn rarius: ut *chelyn*, Stat. sylv. i. 1. 5.

15) Nominibus (1) deorum et virorum, SAEPE: ut *Paridem*, Juvenal. 6. 84. -rim, Martial. xii. 52. 10. -rim, Virg. x. 705. (2) regionum & urbium, RARO: ut *Elidem*, Justin. v. -lin, Plin. xix. 3. &c. (3) dearum & feminarum RARIUS: ut *Iridem*, Charif. i. p. 107. -rim, Virg. x. 38, &c. (4) appellativis, RARISSIME: ut *irid-is*, -em, Col. xii. 51. *ir-is*, -im, -i, Plin. xiv. 20 xiii. 2. xxii. 10.

16) ut *Amaryllida*, Virg. ecl. i. 4, &c.

17) difficulter invenias. Voss. an. ii. 10. I have never seen any such thing. *Johms. anim.* 57. p. 202.

18) ut *endromida*, Martial. iv. 19. 4, &c.

19) NB. nostrum et vestrum in partitionibus tantum usurpantur; non autem nostri et vestri: ut, nemo nostrum, maximus natu vestrum, &c. Rhen. p. 295.

20) Pro nominativo dixeris ipse: ut, *Divitiacus* Caesarem obsecrare, ne quid gravius in fratrem statueret; propterea quod ipse gratia plurimum domi, ille minimum posset. Caes. b. g. i. poterat dixisse, plurimum se domi, illum minimum posse.

21) Defectivorum & Redundantium specimen exhibuimus: caetera praestat frequentius legere in INDICIBUS GRAMMATICIS.

*) NB. Aptotes have one ending for every case: Monoptotes have but one case: Diptotes two, &c.

22) caetera variantur: ut (1) unus; duo, tres. (2) Ducent-i, -ae, -a: -orum, &c.

23) ut *gummi*, genu; pl. *gen-u*, -ua, -uum, &c.

(e) duo, Contius ex Scaevol. l. ult. 6. 2. de legat. 2.

(f) vel duo et ambo; uti τὸς δύο, ἀμφω: Charif. i. p. 49. (1) duo, Prisc. (vii. p. 745.) ex Virg. xi. 285. Stewech. ex Veget. ii. 6. iii. 15. Censorin. c. 19. Voss. (an. ii. 6.) ex Prudent. Ulp. Terentian. Pier. ex Virg. ecl. 5. 68. sim. Ter. ad 5. i. 23. Cic. ep. iii. 4. vii. 25. et ad att. iv. 19. (2) Ambo, Charif. (i. p. 96.) ex Afran. et Plaut. amph. i. 2. 8. Pier. (ad Virg. ecl. 6. 19.) ex Liv. iii. 72. Virg. ecl. 6. 96. geo. iv. 88. aen. xi. 343. (Voss. an. ii. 6.) ex Martial. vii. 39. V. Corrad. l. l. iv. p. 155. Stewech. ad Arnob. iii. p. 93. Gronov. ad Liv. xxxv. 21. Graev. ad Suet. claud. 14.

(f+) duo, Paull. l. 10. §. 17. de grad. ap. Scip. Gentil. *πασις*. i. 6.

(g) dua, Acc. ap. Cic. or. 156. NB. Quaedam, quae singula proculdubio vitio-

sa sunt, juncta sine reprehensione dicuntur. nam dua, et tre, et pondo, diversorum generum sunt barbarismi: at dua pondo, et tre pondo, usque ad nostram aetatem ab omnibus dictum est; et recte dici Messala confirmat. Quintil. i. 5.

(h) vel aliqui, sim. nequi, numqui, &c. V. Ker. norm. loq. part. 2. in Pronominum.

(i) numquae (al. -qua) trepidatio? Cic. pro deiot. 20.

(k) (i) *ecquae* jam puero est amissae cura parentis? Virg. iii. 341. *ecquae* (femina) repetita per arma est? Ovid. heroid. 16. 341. *visam ecquae* advenerit navis mercatoria. Plaut. bacch. 2. 3. 1. (ii) *ecqua* damniare non audemus, effi id faciant non pauci. Voss. an. iv. 8. nam (1) *ecquae*, Manut. et Lambin. *ecqua*, Steph. et Gryph. ex Cic. ac. iv. 86. (2) *ecqua*, Lambin. *ecquae*, Alii, ex Cic. att. viii. 7.

(l) legitur tamen *ditia delubra*, Ovid. met. ii. 77. *dona*, Stat. theb. x. 338.

24) NB.

defectiv

24) nunqua

exempl

ut in

25) Dausq.

locut.

26) mae, C

27) 5. 1. 4

28) tertiae,

Ter. an

i. 10. ut Bo

Cic. na

et quin

Afran.

703. fi

-etis, p

tertiae

3. 4. 2

-nei, -n

passim.

29) cundae

casibus

30) tae dec

fibus,

1) m

m sim

pul. me

dogmam

Plaut. n

lib. Vit

43. Plau

p. 1123.

(n) L

a house,

iv. 66.

134. De

eun. 3.

Trajan.

Gruter.

Ovid. fo

defectiva

HETEROCLITA

redundantia

24) NB. Horum genus (1) nonnunquam idem est; ut in primo exemplo: (2) interdum diversum; ut in reliquis.

25) ut *bijug-is*, *us*, &c. V. Daufq. orthogr. & Popm. antiq. locut. i. 8.

26) ut *cymam*, Col. x. 129. *cymae*, Celf. ap. Non. Plin. xix. 8.^m

27) ut *Calchas*, -ae, Plaut. men. 5. 1. 48. -antis, Virg. ii. 122, &c.

28) Quaedam in -ES sunt (1) tertiae, vario fine: ut *Chrem-es*, -is, Ter. and. 2. 2. 24. -etis, Hor. sat. i. 10. 40. (2) primae & tertiae: ut *Boot-es*, -ae, Juven. 5. 23. -is, Cic. nat. deor. ii. 110. (3) tertiae et quintae: ut *qui-es*, -e potitur, Afran. it. Naev. ap. Prisc. vi. p. 703. fim. *requi-em*, Virg. iv. 433. -etis, passim. (4) primae, secundae, tertiae: ut *Periphan-es*, Plaut. epid. 3. 4. 2. -ae, 2. 2. 61. -I (ex -neus, -nei, -ni) 3. 4. 71. 5. 1. 30. -is, passim.

29) i. e. Sequentia nomina secundae declinationis, in sequentibus casibus sunt quartae.

30) i. e. Sequentia nomina quartae declinationis, in sequentibus casibus, sunt secundae,

gramm. p. 6.

1) NB. The gender of ADNOUNS,

us'd nominally, may be known by the noun understood: as *bidens ovis*, *bidens ligo*: *bipennis securis*: *nefrens aries*, *porcus*: *vocalis litera*, &c.

2) The meaning of the rule is this: The names of *winds* and *months* ARE always masculin; the names of *rivers* and *mountains* (though many of them have the gender of the termination) MAY BE masculin also with respect to the appellatives *fluvius* and *mensis*. (NB) The same may be said of those that are feminine by signification: for tho' many of them are masculin or neuter according to the termination, yet may they also be used in the feminine with respect to the commons *navis*, *gemma*, *terra*, *urbs*, *herba*, *fabula*, *arbor*. Thus

^a *Properis from Commons gender take: So Dis is male for deus sake*^a.

And *this*, I think, will authorize the use of any PROPER names in the genders that are specified in the rule: yet, for the satisfaction of the curious, I have show'd the practice of the ancients, by a list of *exceptions* in the subtext.

3) whether (1) God, as *Cupido*; (2) Man, as *Aquila*; (3) Beast^b, as *Hylas*; (4) or some Denomination

^m fim. *diademam*, Pompon. in sat. Apul. met. 10. ap. Voss. inst. or. v. p. 258. *dogmam*, Laber. in cancr. *glaucomam*, Plaut. mil. 2. 1. 70. *facomam*, in vett. lib. Vitruv. ix. 3. *schemam*, Suet. tib. 43. Plaut. amph. pr. 117. V. Pare. lex. cr. p. 1123. *syrmam*, Vett. ap. Prisc. vi. p. 679.

(ⁿ) *Domi*, at home, passim. *domus*, of a house, Virg. vi. 27. *Domui*, Ovid. met. iv. 66. *domo*, Hor. ep. i. 10. 13. Cat. r. r. 134. *Domus*, Cic. off. i. 139. *Domo*, Ter. eun. 3. 5. 62. *domu*, Plaut. mil. 2. 1. 48. Trajan. ap. Plin. ep. x. Inscr. vett. ap. Gruter. p. 566. n. 9. &c. (PL.) *Domus*, Ovid. forsan *. *Domo* * *Tum primum*

run, Don. in eun. 4. 7. *domum*, Juven. iii. 72. *Domibus*, passim. *Domos*, mos. *domus* an- Plin. vii. 56. *domus*, Claud. tra fuerunt, et ann. i. ap. Gell. xvii. 2. *vinclae cortice domibus*, passim. *virgae*, met. i. 121.

(^o) *Bos*, passim. *bovis*, Varr. l. i. vii. 38. (gen.) *bovis*, passim. *boveris*, Varr. (plu.) *bovm*, Virg. ii. 306. *bubum*, Ulp. l. 55. S. 6. de legat. iii. (dat. abl.) *bobus*, Hor. od. iii. 6. 43. *bubus*, Lucr. vi. 1129.

^a Johnf. gram. comm. p. 16.

^b where distinction of sex is consider'd.

Johnf. p. 16.

B 2

peculiar

by signification

G E N D E R S

by signification

peculiar to the male kind; as *rex*, *rabula*, &c.

4) as *etefiae somniculosi*, Sen. nat. qu. v. 11. *ornithiae*, qui, Plin. ii. 47. &c.

5) NB. The names of months are often used adnominally: as *mensa Decembri*, Martial. v. 18 *nonis Septembribus*, &c. V. Aufon. ecl. 127.

6) as (*ὄβρυς*, Strab. ix. p. 298.) *Othrys nemorosus*, Lucan. vi. 338^c, &c.

7) whether (1) Goddeſs, as *Juno*; (2) Woman, as *Glycerium*; (3) Beast, as *Ichnobates*; (4) or ſome Denomination peculiar to the female ſex; as *ſoror*, *uxor*, &c.

8) as *Argo ſacram*, Ovid. heroid. 6. 65. *Centauro magna*, Virg. v. 122. &c.

9) Vid. Plin. xxxvi. 17—21.

10) whether (1) Island, as *Lesbi methymnaeae*^d, Ovid. met. xi. 55. ap. Voff. an. i. 12. (2) or any other Region: as *Acheruns nulla*, Plaut. capt. 5. 4. 2. ap. Voff. an. i. 10.

11) as *Pythou delphica*, Tibull. ii. 3. 27. &c.

12) as *rhus quae*, Plin. xxiv. 11.

13) as, *quam acturi ſumus Menandri Eunuchum*, Ter. pr. 19. (NB) In historical plays or poems, that are call'd by the very name of the per-

ſon, the name of the fable ſeems to follow the name of the perſon: as, *marginē libri ſcriptus, et in tergo, necdum finitus, Oreſtes*. Juven. i. 5. *Augustus, interrogatus quidnam Ajax ſuus ageret, dixit eam in ſpongiā incubuiſſe*. Suet. 85. 6. *Johnſ. p. 18.*

14) as *rhus maſcula*, Plin. xxxiii. 6. So *ſpinus*, *thus*, &c. V. *Johnſ. p. 28.*

15) chiefly in (1) Gentiles: as *Arabs*, *Perſa*, &c. (2) Verbals in -a: as *advena*, *indigena*, *lixa*, *pin-cerna*, &c. (3) Such as belong to males principally: as *pugil*, *praefes*, *ſenex*, *auceps*, &c.

16.) i. e. In the names of animals which are common to males and females indifferently, and are not gender'd into different endings to expreſs both ſexes (i) the gender is to be known by the termination: (ii) but then it is to be obſerv'd (1) that, for the ſpecies or male, we are to uſe only the gender of the ending; (2) whereas, for the female, we may uſe a word with a maſculin ending, either in the maſculin; as, *mus marinUS parit ova*, Plin. x. 15. or in the feminin: as, *ex una mure genitos centum viginti tradidere*. x. 95.^e.

^c NB. Quaedam montium nomina quaſi adnomina ſiunt; et, in plurali, conveniunt nomini *juga*, &c. ut *Veſeva jugā*, Sil. xii. 152. *Gargana cacumina*, Sil. Atque haec forſan cauſſa eſt quod *Dindymus*, in plurali, faciat *Dindyma*. it. *Iſmarus*, *Maenatus*, *Maſſius*, *Taenarus*, *Taygetus*. (NB) *Gargarus* non dicitur: ſed *Gargara*, vel *Gargarum*, Voff. an. i. 37. *Johnſ. p. 116.*

^d -naci, Deſpaut, mss. et vet. edit. ann. 1486.

^e ſim. audivi ſaepe hoc vulgo a multis dici, ſolere elephantum gravidam perpetuos decem eſſe annos, Plaut. ſlich. i. 3. 13. Religioſius Voſſius, an rectius, judicent eruditi: *Liberi*, inquit, *catulus*, &c. ſunt *Epi-coena*, quae ſub una terminatione et uno genere utrumque ſexum comprehendunt. itaque *Femellam catulum appellem egregiam catulam*, non *egregiam*; et ita in aliis: quippe genus cognoscitur ex regula de terminatione. *gramm. p. 14.*

by signification

17) in ſub

18

tem ad

maris

Cic. d

19)

copiae,

herd;

ſentrie

lupanar

whore

ſlave;

my de

20)

tium]

569.

mos in

21)

words.

ters in

have t

them t

very ſe

much

having

frequen

curious

†NB.

ab his

munia,

proles, ſc

&c qui

ritum r

quidem

magnam

et femin

hominem

Voff. gr

Uſu

coenis:

teſticulari,

Varr. an

Plin. x.

6. 5. h

agnus ſe

it. lupus

Plin, x. 1

by signification

GENDERS

by signification

17) a list of which see beneath in subtext, n. 27^f.

18) as *emissio feminae anguis mortem adferebat Graccho*; *emissio autem maris anguis erat mortifera Corneliae*. Cic. div. ii. 62⁸.

19) in such instances as these: *copiae*, forces; *cura harae*, a swine-herd; *custodiae*, excubiae, *vigiliae*, sentries, guards; *operae*, a laborer; *lupanar*, *prostibulum*, *scortum*, a whore; *mancipium*, *servitium*, a slave; *meum suavium*, *corculum*, &c. my dear.

20) as, *varium ac mutabile* [negotium] *semper femina*. Virg. aen. iv. 569. *sidus noctium* [luna] *veni pessimos induta vultus*. Sen. med. 750.

21) NB. With regard to such words, as are us'd by classic writers in more genders than one, I have taken the liberty to represent them so in the rules; though I am very sensible that oftentimes one is much preferable to the other, as having better authorities, and more frequent: however, to gratify the curious, I have made an alphabeti-

cal list of them under the title of *GENUS COMMUNIUM*^h, whereby they may readily see which to prefer, having the authorities for each before them. And this I chose to do, not only because they are really common, that have any authority at all for different genders; but also because I thought we might well use all the latitude a dead language will allow. Besides, as, upon this plan, there will appear to be a pretty large number of them, it would be some comfort to learners to be excus'd the labor of getting them; inasmuch as they would not do much amiss, if they should use any of them in that gender, which the general rule requires.

22) Pliny uses the names of herbs in *-on*, and *-um*, ofteneft, I think, of the two, in the feminine. *Johns. p. 40.*

23) Voss. an. i. xii. *Johns. p. 29.*

24) as *Pessimumem spoliatum*. Cic. ar. resp. 28. *Phicunta meritum*, Lu-

^f NB. Istaec communia distinguere debent ab his quae sola significatione sunt communia, ut (masc.) *fur*, *latro*, *homo*: (fem.) *proles*, *soboles*: (neutr.) *animal*, *mancipium*, &c. quippe haec utriusque generis adjectivum non recipiunt. quomodo mulier quidem *fur* est; nec tamen eam dixeris *magnam furem*, sed *feminam furacissimam*: et femina *homo* est; nec tamen appelles *hominem miseram*, sed *mulierem miseram*. Voss. gram. p. 13.

^g Usitatum illud (i) non solum in Epicoenis: ut, *ovi mari quon dempti sunt testiculi*, quia *natura versa, vervex declinatur*. Varr. an. iv. Sim. (1) *aquilarem mares*, Plin. x. 33. *mares homines*, Plaut. poen. 6. 5. *homo masculus*, Varr. sequi-ul. (2) *agnus femina*, Lex Numae, ap. Gell. iv. 3. it. *lupus*, Varr. ap. Quint. i. 6. *palsunbes*, Plin. x. 18. *piscis*, x. 18. *porcas*, Cat. 134. (ii)

sed etiam in Communibus: ut *caesisque atris bubus*; *Diti maribus*, *feminis Proserpinae*. Val. ii. 1. sim. (2) *bos femina*, Plin. viii. 46. xi. 51. Varr. r. r. ii. 1. it. *canis*, Justin. i. 2. *civis*, Plaut. perf. *princeps*, Plin. viii. 32. *sacerdos*, Gell. xiii. 20. *sus*, Plin. viii. 51. xi. 37. xxviii. 15.

^h Huic addidi et ea, de quorum genere non satis constat apud eruditos; ut, quae auctoritate regulae nostrae nitantur, rectius intelligatur.

(1) *Adolescens* masculini esse generis, quamvis femina intelligitur, apud veteres, Afranius testis est: *indignum o fatinus? adolescentes optimos bene convenientes concordisque cum viris, repente viduas faciat spurcitas patris*. Plaut. elect. p. 151. ap. Prat. p. 36.

(2) Leguntur et *antissita*, Ovid. met. xiii. 410. *hospita*, Ter. andr. 2. 6. 8.

can. ix.

by termination

GENDERS. ADNOMINUM

motio

can. ix. 90. *Pessimunte recepto*, Liv. xxix. 10. &c. V. Voss. an. i. 12. Johnf. p. 23.

25) as *Troezen thesēia*, Stat. theb. iv. 81. *Trachyna lapidosa*, Sen. troad. 818. *Croton alta*, Sil. xi. 17. *Saguntos graeca*, iii. 178. *Corinthus quae*, Paterc. i. ap. Voss. an. i. 15. V. Johnf. p. 21, 22.

26) There is no doubt, but that names of trees in -ster are of the doubtful gender. Voss. an. i. 13.

27) Vid. n. 16, 17, 21.

gramm. p. 7.

1) NB. (1) The gender of *Plurals* is known by supposing a proper singular; and carrying its ending through the rule. e. g. *Gabii* (from *Gabius*) is masculine; *falae* (from *fala*) feminine; *lamenta* (from *lamentum*) neuter. (2) In the rule, when any of the terminations is limited, the ending of the *Genitive* after it, is in italic.

2) as, *velle suum cuique est*. Perf. v. 53.

3) as, *rhus syriacum*, Plin. xxiv. 14. *cras istud*, Martial. v. 58. *theta nigrum*, Perf. iv. 13.

4) i. e. and all other endings, that are not in the two lines of masculine and feminine endings.

5) as *senio*, *curculio*.

6) as contains 12 ounces: *sextans* 2, *quadrans* 3, *triens* 4, *quincunx*

5, *semissis* (*semis*, Ulp.) 6. *septunx* 7, *bes* vel *beffis* 8, *dodrans* 9, *decunx* vel *dextans* 10, *deunx* 11.

7) as *Centussis*, &c. *Propes*, *suppes*. *Bidens*, *tridens*.

8) as *formid-o inis*, *rubig-o inis*.

9) from -*es*, et -*as* as *cacoëthes*, Juv. vii. 51. *artocreas*, Perf. vi. 50.

10) V. p. 6. n. 21. et GENUS COMMUNIMUM.

gramm. p. 8.

1) *MOVENTUR* & *Nomina* non pauca, I^{ae} declinationis: ut *citharist-a*, -*ria*. II^{ae}: ut *urs-us*, -*a*; *fo-cer*, -*rus*. III^{ae}: ut *len-o*, -*a*; *tibic-en*, -*ina*. V. Rhen. paralip. gram. p. 663. Voss. an. ii. 21.

2) *sim. potis* (*hic*, Lucr. iv. 802. *haec*, 911. *hoc*) *pote*, iii. 1092^a.

3) ut *Arpinatis* (*hic*, Cat. & Titin. ap. Prisc. vii. p. 762. *haec*, Plaut. most. 3. 2. 83, *hoc*) *Arpinas*, Lucil. ap. Prisc. vii. p. 762. Cic. att. xvi. 13.

4) *Veterum* nemo neutra per -*ate*, sed omnes per -*as* efferunt; ideoque *municipium Capenate*, *bellum Arpinate*, *similiaque* sunt vel *σολοι-κα*, vel obsoleta. Voss. an. ii. 21.

5) Notetur syncope: *aspris qui sentibus anguem pressit humi*. Virg. ii. 379.

6) ut *res uber*, Cat. ap. Prisc. *pauper domus*, Virg. xiii. 519. *quae pauper*^d, Ter. andr. 4. 6. 2. *pau-*

^a Tamen (1) *quid potis est*. Lucr. v. 561. *sim. i. 453*. iv. 1236. v. 718. 879. Catull. 73. 7. (2) *amare sum paratus, quantum qui pote perire*. Catull. 44. 4. *qua pote quisque in ea conterat arte diem*. Propert. ii. 1. 46.

(b) Vetusissimi etiam neutrum in -*or* finiebant: ut, *hoc senatus-consultum prior factum est*, Val. Ant. ann. vi. *bellum Punicum posterior*, Hemm. ann. iv. *bellum prior*, Claud. ann. viii. Prisc. vii.

p. 767. ap. Voss. anal. ii. 21.

(c) Veteres in -*is* proferabant. Prisc. vii. p. 761. sed, post syncopen, et contractionem in -*as*, fiunt generis omnis. Melancth. hypomn. p. 61.

^d *paupera* legit Fabricius, quod eam lectionem in vetustis libris repererat.

(e) Tamen *paupera*, Commodian. instr. 71. p. 101. Plaut. vid. ap. Prisc. v. p. 647. *pauperum*, Cael. Aurel. tard. i. 1.

motio

ADNOMINUM

comparatio

peres res, Plaut. rud. 5. 1. 17.

7) NB. Frequentior usus in -er profert masculina, & in -is feminina: quorum neutra semper in -e finiuntur. Prisc. v. p. 647. in utraque terminatione (-er & -is) communis etiam generis inveniuntur prolata: ut *fames acer*, Naev. *hyems acer*, Enn. *celer hasta*, Liv. *odyss. somnus acris*, Enn. *Anchises alacris*, Virg. Prisc. vii. p. 760.

8) it. *paluster, sylvester*. Melancth. p. 19. Shaw. p. 66. Frat. p. 97. &c. *celeber, saluber*, vix aut raro leguntur. Rhen. p. 15.

9) ut (1) *Victrix manus*, Cic. pro sext. pro 37. *victrices lauros*, Virg. geo. iii. 499. (2) *victrici ferro*, Lucan. i. 3. *victricia arma*, Virg. iii. 54. V. Farnab. p. 49.

10) nec alia sunt in -us, praeterquam *intercus*.

gramm. p. 9.

1) Comparing plainly supposes that the signification of the word may *encrease, or be diminished*: (as *imbecillus*, Cic. ep. xvi. 5. -ior, Cic. ad Q. fr. 9. -issimus, Cels. ii. 18. Sen. ben. iv. 18. *celer-is*, Cat. et Caecil. ap. Prisc. vii. p. 760. -ior,

Liv. ii. 51. -issimus, Manl. et Enn. ap. Prisc.) and yet, it is certain that neither all, nor only such, are capable of comparison. for (I) Many, whose signification may *encrease or be diminished* (i) either are not compar'd at all: (V. (1) title *Compare by Particles* (2) et *ADNOMINA NON COMPARATA*) (ii) or want one or other of the degrees: V. (1) titl. *Defective in the Positive*, (2) & *ADNOMINA COMPARATIVO ET SUPERLATIVO DEFICIENTIA*. (II) Some, whose signification cannot, properly, *encrease or be diminished*, are yet compar'd; (i) partly to provide expressions for some peculiar conceptions: as, *nihil invenies rectius recto, non magis quam verius vero*. Sen. ep. 66. (ii) and partly to add an emphasis or evidence to what is said: as, *vis dicam tibi veriora veris*. Martial. vi. 30. *vero verius ergo quid sit audi*. ix. 76^a. (III) To these we may add (i) such words as are not compar'd, except they be deriv'd from adnouns, to wit, ADVERBS: as *bene, melius, optime*^b. (ii) such as cannot be compar'd, except they become (as it were)

(f) *acrem* pro *acrem*, Cn. Matius, ap. Charis. i. p. 93.

(g) tamen *alium*, Inscr. vet. ap. Gruter. p. 1056. n. 1.

(h) vel *ipsum*, Ter. andr. 3. 2. 15.

^a Huc referas *caecior*, Hor. sat. i. 2. 91. *confossior*, Plaut. bacch. 4. 8. 48. *exclusissimus*, Plaut. men. 4. 3. 24. *falsior, -us*, Petron. p. 314. ed. 1677. -issimus, Col. i. 6. *geminissimus*, Plaut. pers. 5. 2. 49. *ipissimus*, Plaut. trin. 4. 2. 146. *occissimus*, Plaut. cas. 3. 5. 52. *omnipotentissimus*, Macrob. i. 17. *parissimus*, Plaut. curc. 4. 2. 2. Gell.

xx. 1.

^b *sim. sequior, &c.* EXCIPIENDA forsan sequentia: (1) *Diu* [tamen *dius* pro *diurnus*, Vett. ap. Fest. pro *diutinus*, Varr. ap. Non. 2. 248.] *diutius* [*diutior*, Prisc. p. 1016.] *diutissime* [*diutissimus*, Id.] (2) *Nuper* [*nuperus*, Ter. hea. 1. 1. 1.] *nuperrime* [*nuperrimus* etiam proferebant antiquissimi. Prisc. iii. p. 606.] (3) *Paene*, *paenissime*. (4) *Saepe*, *saepius*, *saepissime* [antiqui tamen *saepior* et *saepissimus* protulisse inveniuntur. Prisc. xv. p. 1016.] (5) *Secius* (pro *secius*, Plaut. ap. Gell. xviii. 9. a *sectus* verbi *secare*.)

adnouns:

comparatio

ADNOMINUM

comparatio

adnouns: to wit, NOUNS^c and VERBS^d.

2) or, if the word be undeclin'd, alter the ending in like manner: as *nequ-am*, -ior, -issimus, naughty.

3) but *sinist-er*, -ri, -erior, Varr. r. r. ii. 5.

4) as *Celer* (Hor. od. iii. 12. 12.) -rimus: *Creber-rimus* (*creberrimus*, Gell. ii. 30. *Veter* (Enn. ap. Prisc. iii. p. 607.) -rimus, &c.

5) NB. Augetur significatio (1) ratione Positivi. ut, *Imperium regat hic cum seniore senex*. Ovid. tr. ii. 166. (2) ratione Comparativi: ut, *quis interpretari potest, impudentiorne, qui in senatu? an improbior, qui in Dolobellam? an impurior, qui patre audiente? an crudelior, qui in illam miscram tam spurcæ; tam impie dixeris?* Cic. phil. 2. 100. ap. Prisc.

iii. p. 604. (3) ratione Superlativi: ut, *si utrique primas; priores tamen deferunt Laelio*. Cic. de cl. 84. *ego hoc miserior sum quam tu, quæ es miserrima, quod, &c.* Cic. ep. xiv. 3. &c. V. Sanct. minerv. ii. 11. Scalig. l. l. iv. 101. Voss. an. ii. 23. *Johns. anim. 89. p. 226^f.*

6) NB. Significat (1) aut extremum caeterorum (Voss. an. ii. 23.) Excessum: (Periz. ad min. ii. 11.) ut, *tam gratum id mihi erit, quam quod gratissimum*, Cic. ep. xiii. 3. (2) aut aliquam modo Exaggerationem. (Sanct. ii. 11.) ut, *eodemque strato comites accubissent, vestitu humili atque obsoleto; ut eorum ornatus non modo in his regem neminem significaret, sed hominis non beatissimi^g suspicionem praeberet*. Nep. agef. 8. 2^h.

^c ut *oculissimus*, Plaut. curc. i. 2. 28. *pa-trissimus*, Plaut. poen. 5. 4. 24. *philosophissimus*, Just. cod. ap. Rhen. paral. etym. p. 669. *temperius*, Cic. fam. ix. 16. *tempo-rius*, Apul. met. ix. p. 229.

^d ut *seguior*, Ulp. l. 8. §. 11. d. de transf. act. Apul. met. x. p. 249. Amm. xviii. 6.

(^e) NB. Gradibus omnibus accedit VI s particulis adjectis: ut (1) *maxime admodum accommodatus*, Cic. pro clu. 110. (2) *magis multo facilius*, Plaut. men. 5. 6. 14. (3) *vel maxime humanissimus*, Cic. att. xii. 37. al. 38. &c. V. ADNOMINUM GRADUS AUCTI PARTICULIS.

^f NB. (1) Utimur et Comparativis (1) pro Absolutis (Quintil. ix 3.) vi occultae relationis (Scal. l. l. iv. 101. Sanct. min. ii. 10.) ut; *ocius
incubere omnes. Virg. viii. 444. (2) pro Superlativis (Prisc. iii. p. 599.) ut, *eadem attate prior Licinius piscium*

vivaria invenit; cujus deinde exemplum nobilitas secuta est, Philippus, Hortensius, &c. Plin. ix. 54. *non ego nunc parastus, sed regum rex regalior*. Plaut. capt. 4. 2. 45. *Colotes inter Epicuri auditores famosior*. Macrobi. somn. i. 2. V. Sanct. min. ii. 10.

Voss. confr. 10. 15. Bang. gramm. ii. p. 820. (ii) Et sciendum quod, apud Latinos, Deminutionem quoque accipiunt quaedam comparativorum; quod apud Graecos non invenitur: ut *grandiusculus, majusculus, minusculus*, (Prisc. iii. p. 604.) *celeriuscule, saepiuscule*, p. 611.

^g non valde beati, Periz. non adeo beati, Kirchmaj.

^h NB. Superlativa (I) quaedam a Positivi natura prope absunt: verbi gratia (1) quæ Comparantur: ut *Extremus si quid est novissimus*. Apul. met. i. p. 105. *extremissimum*, Tertull. apol. 19. *Pessimum* et (ut ita dicam) *pestimissimum*, (Pincian. *spississimum*, Lips.) Sen. ep. 81. *Postremus homine nullum animal in terris*. Apul. de deo foc. p. 43. *postremissimum, nequissimumque omnium nationum existimate*. Gracch. ap. Gell. x. 12. *Proximior cognatus*, Ulp. ap. Prisc. iii. p. 607. *modum abstinentiae proximiorum*, Sen. ep. 108. *proximus veris*, Minuc. Fel. c. 19. (ii) item alia quaedam: ut *tute scis quam Intumum habeam te*. Ter. eun. i. 2. 47. *sim. Dextimus et Sinistimus*, (Vett. apud Prisc. iii. p. 605. 637.) *pro dextro et sinistro*. Fest. et Non. ap. Voss. an. ii. 25. (II) alia ad Comparativorum naturam

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7) V. n. i. ——— (III).

8) ut *benevol-us* (-ens, August. ap. Gell. xv. 7. Plaut. merc. 52. 46. mil. 4. 8. 41.) -entior, Cic. ep. iii. 12. -entissimus, Cic. ep. v. 16ⁱ.

9) *gracillimus*, Suet. ner. 51. 1. *imbecillimus*, Sen. ep. 85. caetera, passim.

10) Cat. ap. Prisc. iii. p. 599.

11) Lucr. i. 609. 615. iii. 200. Var. ap. Non. 6. 43. *minimissimus*, Arnob. v. p. 166.

12) Sunt etiam non pauca Deficientia Comparativo; plura Deficientia Superlativo; quae V. in *ADNOMINA GRADIBUS DEFICIENTIA*.

13) ut *unanims*, *undisonus*, &c. Johnf. p. 220.

14) ut *altivolus*, &c. Johnf. p. 220. V. n. 8.

15) ut *reverendus*: non *reverendissimus*: sed *maxime reverendus*, *plurimum colendus*, &c.

16) -BILIS saepe superlativo, haud raro secundo deficiunt. excepta tamen non pauca videbis.

gramm. p. 10.

1) The rule is in the next page, after *The Paradigm of Persons*

2) whence all the rest are deriv'd and conjugated.

3) NB. *futurus* and *iturus* are not the third radical: only, as they are immediately deriv'd from it (if ever it was in use) I have put them instead of it, partly because it is of consequence to know them; but chiefly because they show what the radical was, at least what it would have been, if

proxime accedunt: ut, *duo te nominatim rogo: primum*, &c. *deinde*, &c. Cic. ep. xiii. 28. *sim*. Mel. i. 19. *Colum*. ix. 14. Suet. aug. 55. 1. Liv. i. 3. Ter. ad. 5. 4. 27. Cic. inv. ii. 174.

i) Tamen et *beneficissimus*, Cat. ap. Prisc. iii. p. 603. *confidentiloquius*, Plaut. trin. i. 2. 164. *magnificior*, -issime, Att. ap. Prisc. iii. p. 603. *mendaciloquius*, Plaut. trin. i. 2. 163. *mirificior*, Fest. -issimus, Ter. phorm. 5. 6. 32. *munificior*, Cat. ap. Fest. (2) Non comparantur *blandidicus*, *castificus*, *falsidicus*, *horrificus*, *laetificus*, *luctificus*, *magniloquus*, *moestificus*, *monstrificus*, *pacificus*, *tabificus*, *tardiloquus*.

(k) *Agillimus*, Prisc. iii. 606. Charif. i. p. 89. *agilissimus*, -me, Charif. ii. p. 162. (quem tutius multo sequemur. Voss. an. ii. 24.) *Docillimus*, Hieronym. ap. Vall. eleg. ii. 26. *docilissimus*, -me, Charif. ii. p. 162.

(l) ab obsoleto *deter*. Scalig. l. i. iv. 101. Voss. an. ii. 25.

(m) *vasa intera*, Sever. in Aetn. ex emend. Scalig. ubi *vitrea*, vet. libb.

(n) ab obsoleto *pris*: a quo ipso, adjectione syllabae, venit *pridem*; ut ab *is*, *idem*; a *tantum tantidem*, &c. Voss. an. ii. 25.

(o) a *propus* (Sanct. min. i. 11.) vel *propis* (Periz. in min. i. 16.) quod nomen quin

olim fuerit non dubito. Ram. sch. gram. xix. p. 179.

(p) ab *uls*, Fest. in *citimus*. Gell. xii. 13. *ultis*, Varr. Pompon. de orig. jur. *ultra*, Prisc. iii. p. 602. *ulter*, Voss. an. ii. 25.

(2) Sometimes (1) having changed, that had changed: as, *duas Camertium cohortes mira virtute vim Cimbrorum sustinentes* (i. e. quae sustinuerunt, vel sustinuerant) civitate donavit. Valer. maxim. v. 2. *sim*. Plaut. amph. 4. 2. supposit. 19. Ter. 4. 6. (al. 5. 1.) 31. *Colum*. v. 1. Plin. viii. 52. Martial. x. 63. Cic. pro lig. ap. Voss. an. iv. 14. & Alii ap. Saturn. merc. maj. vi. 11.

(3) about to change: as, *de provincia decedens* (i. e. *decessurus*) *quaestorem Caelium praeposui provinciae*. Cic. ap. Johnf. p. 392. *sim*. Cic. att. iii. 8. xvi. 1.

(b) This participle signifies the time to come (i) passively: (1) *to be chang'd*: as, *quomodo occidit? ipse percussit? an aliis occidendum dedit?* Cic. pro f. rosc. 99. *ad homines quoque nascendos*. Gell. iii. 10. *quae ante conditam, condendamve urbem*, &c. Liv. praef. *nomine non adepto jam, sed cum spe adipiscendi*. Gell. xviii. 6. (2) *that should or must be chang'd*: as, *si fidem magnopere censebimus conservandam, si leges &*

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the ancients had had occasion for it, or had thought fit to use it. In like manner, *In the list of irregular formations* (p. 14, 15.) I have noted such words (whether participles or supinals) as are deriv'd from the third radical, whether obsolete or never prevailing: but, to prevent childrens falling into any mistakes about the matter, I have printed them in a *different letter*.

4) NB. These *supinals* (or *participials*, deriv'd from the *supines*, or *participle perfect*) are design'd only as a specimen, to show that some or other of such nouns are generally deriv'd from verbs: and, by the analogy of interpretation, to furnish learners with a copia of words, or a capacity of construing them without turning over the dictionary. V. *Vocabular*. p. 28.

5) Not (1) *ego dispudeo* I am ashamed, (2) or *ille dispudet me*, he shames me. (3) or *illud dispudet me*, it shames me. yet (NB) All other impersonals, on one or more

of the three mention'd accounts, are sometimes us'd personally: as, *ita ego pudeo*, Plaut. *caf.* 5. 2. 3. *non te haec pudet*, Ter. *ad.* 4. 7. 36. &c. V. *IMPERSONALIA PERSONALITER USURPATA*.

6) so *curritur a te* (sc. *cursus*, i. e. a race is run by thee, or) thou runnest, *ab illo* he runs, *a nobis* we run, *ab omnibus* all run.—— And thus are us'd (1) Neuters, which govern a case of a kindred signification: as *vivitur* folks live, *navigatum est* they set sail. (2) and other verbs, whose action passes only on things and not on persons: as *aedificatur* people build, *bibitur* they drink.

7) as, *he was building a house*, *aedificabaT domum*.

8) as, *a house was building*, *domus aedificabaTUR*.

9) NB. Five verbs in -O have a passive sense: *exulare* to be banisht, *fieri* to be made, *licere* to be rated or valued, *vapulare* to be scourg'd, *venire* to be sold.

mores civitatis egregie dicemus servari oportere; &c. *ad Her.* iii. (3) *that can or may be chang'd*: as, *et te, vorticibus non ad-eunde*, Gela. Ovid. *fast.* iv. 468. *sum.* *met.* vii. 728. (ii) *actively*, instead of gerunds: as, *ocasio rei bene gerendae*, Cic. *ad defendendam remp.* Cic. (NB) *Volvenda aetas, dies*, i. e. *quae volvitur*: ut, *quod optanti dixum promittere nemo auderet*, *volvenda dies, en, attulit ultro*. Virg. ix. 7. *sim.* Enn. *ap. Var.* l. l. vi. Lucr. v. 1275. vi. 178. *ap. Voss.* *an.* iv. 14.

(c) *changeD, taughT, slaiN*: without regard to time; unless determin'd, by the context, (1) to the Past: as, *si quaeritis hujus fortunam pugnae, non sum superatus ab illo*. Ovid. *met.* xvii. 89. *ap. Johnf.* p. 393. (2) to the Present: as, *in Salentino lacus, ad margines plenus, neque exhaustis* (i. e. *si exauriantur*) *aquis minuitur, neque infusis augetur*. Plin. ii. 103. *sim.* Virg.

geo. i. 207, *Pacuv.* *ap. Voss.* *an.* iv. 14. et *Alii ap. Saturn.* *merc. maj.* vi. 13. V. p. 11. n. 2.

(d) The participle in -rus (I) is us'd in a future sense with the auxiliary *sum*, thro' all the past form. (II) and without the auxiliary, may also be interpreted (i) for the most part, *to change*, or *about to change*. (ii) sometimes (1) *going or designing to change*: (2) *that would have chang'd*: as, *neque omnino hujus meminit poeta ipse, profecto non taciturnus de tanta sua gloria*. Quintil. xi. 2. (3) *that could have chang'd*: as, *numque caput tam magna juvenis, privatum factura, timet*. Lucan. v. 365.

(e) NB. We are not to suppose that all those verbs have *supines*, which have *participles perfect*, whence they seem to be deriv'd. The accurate Mr. Johnson (*gram. comm.* p. 388) reckons up but 157, which

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10) and therefore they are not alter'd into terminations of case or gender, to agree with the nouns they are join'd with: as, *vitam suam perditum ire hoc pacto properat*^f. Liv. *quis tantam moram huic bello adjunctum iri putaret*^g. Cic.

11) which are therefore alter'd, like all other adnouns, to agree with the nouns they are join'd with.

12) *i. e.* To know that *juratus* is the participle of *jurari* (and so of other verbs in -or) the properest way is to suppose an active ending, as *jurare*; which, being form'd according to the rules of formation, gives, in the participle, *juratus*. (NB) This observation will account for several deponents, reckon'd among the irregulars, which I may seem to have omitted. e. g.

Amplecti amplexus to embrace, *Nasci natus* to be born, *Queatur quitus est* to be able, &c.

13) as, *descend-o, i:prehend-o, i.* yet *descendidi*, Enn. &c. ap. Gell. vii. 9. *prendidi*, Sil. xv.

14) as *LACESSERE laceffvi*, Cic. ep. iii. 8. (from *laceffire*, Col. ix. 8.) by syncope *laceffii*, Liv. xxviii. 12. *laceffi*, Cic. phil. ii. 1.

gramm. p. 11.

1) NB. The signs of the tenses here noted, are the most general and usual; which was all that could be done: what varieties they admit of, may be learn'd in the subnotes to this page, and more inculcated from the doctrine of moods and tenses, at the end of my English examples.

he pretends to be a perfect catalogue: and yet the grammarians, in a long succession down to this day, by their rules of formation, oblige us to believe, that there are even more supines than participles.

^f *i. e.* (ἐλλειπτικῶς) *properat ire* (ad) *perditum vitam*, h. e. *ad perdendum vitam*, vel *ad perditionem vitae*.

^g *i. e.* (ἐλλειπτικῶς) *quis putaret* (*vi-am*) *iri* (ad) *adjunctum moram*, h. e. *ad adjungendum moram*, &c.

(b) *ire**, join'd with *and, sometimes, Supines, is auxiliary in Actives: as *Mutat-um ire*, i. e. *mutare*: *mutatum eo*, i. e. *mutato*: &c. *Mutatum iri*, i. e. *mutavi* + &c. (2) *esse*, join'd with Participles, is auxiliary in the past form of Passives and Deponents: as *mutatus sum* vel *fui*, &c.

pergere: as *immo Cato exsurgit*, optimos fidiſſimosque socios defensum conſervatumque pergit. Gell. vii. 1. + *ut, meae noctes, quas instructum ornatumque isti, de uno maxime verſu Homeri quaerunt*. Gell. xiv. 6.

junction, relative, or indefinite, with the indicative signs: as, *quid craftina volverit aetas scire nefas homini*. Stat. theb. iii. 562. (ii) OPTATIVE, when it wishes: as, *dii faxint ut faciat ea quae promittit*. Cic. att. xvi. 1. (iii) POTENTIAL, when it has the force of (1) *possum*: as, *frangas citius, quam corrigas, quae in praecium induruerunt*. Quintil. i. 3. (2) of *volo*: as, *haud istud dicas, si cognoris vel me, vel amorem meum*. Ter. and. 4. 1. 28. (3) of *debeo*: as, *at tu diclis, Albane maneres*. Virg. iii. 643. (iv) PERMISSIVE or CONCESSIVE, when it has the sign (1) *let*: as, *habeat, valeat, vivat cum illa*. Ter. and. 5. 3. 18. (2) or *suppose*: as, *fuerint irati, fuerint pertinaces*, &c. Cic.

(b) NB. The subjunctive present signifies futurely; or, at least, what, in our language, we express futurely: whether this use of it was taken up with respect to the indifference of time in some cases; or its being sufficiently ascertain'd by the context in others; or, in some again, looking upon it as copresent with the verb it depends upon. *Johns. p. 326, 330.* See my *New Syst. of engl. ex. p. 35.*

2) Though

(^a) (i) So call'd when it follows a con-

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2) Though grammarians give the participle of a passive verb, with the present and past form of *esse* (e. g. *amatus sum vel fui*. &c.) for a pattern of the compound tenses to all verbs, that have a passive ending: yet I have here made a difference; (1) and have join'd the present form of *esse* with a deponent participle, for a pattern to Deponents; because deponent participles are very seldom join'd with the past form. *fatus fuit*, indeed, may signify *he spoke*, and *cum fatus fuisset* when he had spoken: but, undoubtedly, *fatus est*, *cum fatus esset*, are much more usual on those occasions. (2) on the contrary, I have join'd the past form of *esse* with

a passive participle, for a pattern to Passives; because passive participles are hardly join'd with the present form in the same sense^c.

3) NB. *Dico illum haec Venditu-* (1) *-rum esse*, or *fore*^h, I say he will sell these things. (2) *-rum fuisse*, I say he would have sold these thingsⁱ. (NB) Wonderful is the stupidity of grammarians, who confound these. *Voss. an. iii. 16.*

4) NB. *Dandum esse* (the other form, taught by grammarians as synonymous to *datum iri*) does not signify bare futurity, but also necessity: as, *movebatur Caesar misericordia civium, quos interficiendos esse videbat* (who he knew must be kill'd.) *Caes.*

^c Indeed the present tense of *sum* and this participle do, both together, sometimes signify the past time: as, *si quaeritis hujus eventum pugnae, non sum superatus ab illo*; *Ovid. met. xiii. 90.* but, then, this is owing to the context, by which it appears that the thing was past; and not to *superatus*. Wherefore grammarians are very much to blame in assigning *amatus sum*, or *amatus fui*, for the indifferent perfect tense of *amor*: since *amatus sum* signifies the present time, unless the context determine it to the past: but *amatus fui* never signifies other than the past. *Johns. gramm. comm. p. 393.*

(d) The infinitive future may also be expressed thus: (1) *spero fore ut venias*, i. e. *te venturum esse*. (2) *spero fore ut ut haec epistola reddatur*, i. e. *epistolam redditum iri*.

(e) The most usual signs of the subjunctive perfect are these: (1) should. *si nunc me suspendam, meam operam inserim; et, praeter operam, vestim frustra sumtiferim, & inimicis meis voluptatem creaverim*. *Plaut. cas. 2. 7. 1.* (2) would. *didicerim libentius, si quid attuleris, quam te reprehenderim*. *Cic. fin. ii.* (3) could. *ubivis facilius passus sim, quam in hac re, me deludier*. *Ter. and. 1. 2. 32.* (4) might. *forſitan addiderim blanditias plures*. *Ovid. met. vii. 816.*

(5) should have. *ut ne peccarim non quoque mors faciet*. *Ovid. pont. i. 1. 61.* (6) may have: *ne perdiderit non cessat perdere lusor*. *Ovid. art. am. i. 451.* (NB) The Subjunctive perfect is often Future.

(f) *shall have* is generally the sign of the Subjunctive future: as, *cum tu haec leges, ego illum fortasse convenero*. *Cic. att. ix. 15.* which yet may be expressed (1) by *shall*. *V. p. 11* (2) by *have*: as, *non desistam, donec perfecero hoc*. *Ter.*

(g) NB. The subjunctive pluperfect often speaks of a thing consider'd as future, at a certain former time^{*}: as *tuis denunciavi, si rursus tam multa attulissent* (if they brought, or should bring) *omnia velaturos*. *Plin. ep. vi. 18.* (NB) Have after *might*, *could*, *would*, or *ought to*, belongs most commonly to the former verb, as part of its English: as, *melius fieri hand potuit*^{*}, *quam factum est*. *Ter. ad. 3. 1. 8.* *debueram ipsa loqui*. *Ovid. met. ix. 600.*

^{*} This use of it is almost out of fashion in England. *Turner. eng. ex. pref. p. 5.* ^{*} it could not have been done better. *Turner. eng. ex. p. 39.*

^h *addis te ad me fore venturum*. *Cic. att. v. 21.*

ⁱ *an censes ullam animum tam delirum futuram fuisse?* *Cic. div. ii. 141.*

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5) Use this paradigm thus: (I) Either, learn *The latin endings that answer to the english persons*, which stand obvious to the eye in capitals, and are comprehended in two verses, on each side the title. (II) Or, directly get *The patterns*, reading them thus: (i) for the *Imperative future* carry the four Patterns in the second and third persons upwards to TO, TE, NTO. (ii) for the *Indicative present* read, downwards, to S, T, &c. but, in the second person of *molo* and *fui* (the only two blemishes in the beauty of the scheme) read directly on, instead of going up or down to S. (iii) *The rest* are to be read upwards to S, T, &c. and, in my opinion, best thus: *am as at, amus &c.* likewise *em es et, emus &c.* for these sounds being made familiar without any thing join'd to them (as, for instance, *doce-*) may easier be tackt to the end of any word, when a lad is put upon practising his rule; than, first, taken off from the end of *doce-* (if he be taught to get them in that manner) and then put to the end of *mone-*, or any other word he is oblig'd to practise upon. (NB) When a lad has learnt to read this paradigm; sense and imagination assisting his memory, he'll quickly get it; and, both concurring with his judgment, he will, thereby, gain a better knowledge of the persons, with more ease and expedition, than he can be suppos'd to do by any other shape or size of paradigms.

6) *he* and *they* I have taken into the persons, that lads may be accusom'd to decline an english verb in the usual way: but I have

printed them in a different letter; that they may be again engag'd to take notice of that useful direction in the description of the persons, p. 4.

7) NB. *The third person of the imperative* is us'd (1) in Prose, especially in lawgiving: as, *ad divos adeunto caste, pietatem colunto, &c.* Cic. leg. ii. 19. (2) In Verse, sometimes on other occasions: as, *age nunc, qui volet, Phormionem la-cessio.* Ter. phorm. 5. 7. 38.

8) The reader has, no doubt, been waiting for the *Passive Voice*, and wondring where it should be. I here present it him in three lines, very easy to be understood and applied, especially by such as know nothing of the matter.

9) and, in the same manner, any verbs of the first conjugation: as *mutasti* for *mutavisti*, *mutastis* for *mutavistis*, &c.

10) and, in the same manner, most verbs of the fourth conjugation, through all the persons of these tenses.

11) *Variations in the endings of the persons* I have thrown out of the paradigm of declining, not only to preserve its beauty: but also, partly to save children's time and breath; and partly to show them the difference that authors make in the use of those forms. V. n. 12, 13. (NB) As to another variation, which I have not taken into the rule; it is to be hop'd that masters will abate lads the jabbering of it, when they consider (1) that *-nor*, for *-ni*, of the imperative plural, is, perhaps, us'd but twice in all the latin authors: e. g. *arbitraminor*, Plaut. e. pid. 5. 2. 30. *progrediminor*, Plaut. pscud.

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pseud. 3.2.70. (2) and that they might with equal reason * load the singular number also with the constant din of -no; that ending being at least as frequent: e. g. *attestamino, famino, Fest. praefamino, Cat. 135. & 140.* By these remains, indeed, they both seem to be obsolete endings of deponent verbs: so *famino faminor* answer to *dicito dicitote*.

12) -to is us'd in the same sense as the other form (e. g. *cura ut tui cupidi sint, elaborato, appetito, &c.* Cic. de pet. conf.) but chiefly in the comic writers.

13) -tote is so far from being as frequent as the other form, that some have even doubted of it: so that Vossius (anal. iii. 14.) thought fit to defend it by four authorities from Ennius, Cicero, and Ovid; with this addition *sed crebra imprimis apud Plautum*.

gramm. p. 12.

1) or *for-em, -es, -et: -ent*. Turn. bell. gram. p. 19.

2) as, *revilescere, &c.* yet *evilui*, Suet. claud. 15.

3) as *contic-escere, -ui*, from *conticere*; *ingem-iscere, -ui*, from *ingemere*.

4) V. *anculare, baubari, &c.* in *Vocabular. p. 16, 17.*

(a) at *expiret*, Luer. i. 72.

(b) *fodiri*, Colum. xi. 2.

(c) *parire*, Enn. ap. Prisc. viii. p. 802. x. p. 880. Diom. i. p. 378. hinc *aperire, &c.* Voss. etym. p. 34.

5) or *Desideratives*. except *esuriui, parturivi*.

6) V. *Vocabular. p.*

7) and, consequently, such of the third, as end in -sco, and are deriv'd from them: as, *refrigescere, evanescere, &c.*

8) Except *nocitum iri*, Caes. b. g. v. *coalitus*, Gell. xii. 1. Tac. ann. xiv. 1. hist. iv. 55. 7.

9) V. *Vocabular. p.*

10) Except *Libens. Licit-us, urus. Pertaesus. Pigen-dus*, Propert. iv. 1. 74. Ovid. heroid. 7. 111. -dum, Cic. cl. 50. 188. *Poeni-tens, -turus*, pro *Acturus poenitentiam*, Sall. ap. Quintil. ix. 3. -tendus (*impoenitendus*, Apul. met. xi.) -di, -do, -dum. *Pu-dens, -dendus, -dendo*, Cic. or. i. 120. -dendum, -diturus, Plin. xxxvi. 15.

11) I confess, I do not see any harm of allowing such analogical formations, as those of the supine from the participle, but rather a great convenience; since so many rules, concerning the irregularity of the several parts of speech, would thereby be avoided; provided this matter were judiciously stated, and agreed to by learned men: but, till then, he that shall use it, will but expose himself to publick scorn. Wherefore, that the reader may be unreprouable in this also, if he shall undertake to write; I shall furnish him with a list of such supines, as I have found in authors: by which also he will see what are us'd with

(d) *aggreditur*, Pacuv. ap. Fest. & Prisc. x. p. 880.

(e) *emoriiri*, Ter. eun. 3. 1. 42.

(f) *oriri semper, adoritur*, Lucil. ap. Prisc. x. p. 880.

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iri, and what without. for, in this also, there seems to be a difference; some of them being found to be us'd with *iri*, which are never found without it. for thus Caesar uses *nocitum* with *iri*; yet *venit nocitum*, or *facile nocitu*, are unheard of. *Johns*. p. 387. V. SUPINA.

12) Neither are we to use any other *supinals*, than such as we have authority for, from the ancients. thus Cicero uses *insecutor* for a *dier*: yet we have no authority for *insecutio*; and therefore must not presume to use it on the account of its analogical formation; especially when we have other *supinals*, that will well enough express what we would signify by it: such as *insecutus*, *tinctus*, *tinctura*. The same

may be said in all cases of the like nature.

13) and consequently (1) most *Commons*. (2) many *Neuters*. (V. VERBA NEUTRA ACTIVE USURPATA.) (3) and some *Deponents*: as, *fruendus*, *fungendus*, *patiendus*, *sequendus*, *vescendus*, *ulciscendus*, *utendus*.

14) and, consequently, *Neutropassives*, which are a sort of *deponents*. (NB) *audeo* has all.

15) V. VERBA DEPONENTIA PASSIVE USURPATA.

16) yet the rest of the persons are us'd, except those of *ferre*.

17) These the grammarians call *Defectives* by way of eminence. V. VERBA DEFECTIVA.

(g) *pótitur*, Virg. iii. 55. iv. 217. Cic. *tusc.* i. 115.

(h) *poterer*, Val. Flac. vii. 54. Ovid. *met.* xiii. 130. xiv. 641. Catull. 65. 402. *Caesura sunt 4tae*.

(i) *etiam facior* in usu fuisse, multa ostendunt. primum composita usitata *afficior*, *perficior*, & similia. deinde alia, quae nunc in usu esse desierunt. e. g. *parvifaciatur*, Titin. *satisfacitur*, Varr. &c. Voss. an. iii. 38.

(k) *ambiebat*, Curt. iv. 2. 9. *ambibat*, Ovid. *met.* v. 361.

(l) *tamen et interiet*, Scriptor de limit. *constitut. transiet*, Tibull. i. 4. 23. *similiaque praeteriet vel praeteribit, iniet vel inibit*. Voss. an. iii. 38.

(m) *inger*, Catull. (NB) *Veteres dice, duce, face*: quae, apud poetas, passim leguntur. *Popp. antiq. loc. i. 7.* imo *abduce, traduce*, apud Terentium legas. Voss. gr. p. 131.

(n) *Paritum est conditioni*. Scaevol. & Javolen.

(o) To form *supines* from these participles is such a degree of arbitrariness, that I can see no reason for it. *Johns*. gr. *gramm.* p. 387.

(p) *rutus*, Var. l. l. viii. *dirutus*, Inscr. ap. Gruter.

(q) *ignotum est, tacitum est, creditum est*. Ter. ad. 3. 5. 28.

(r) *ignoturus*, Cat. & Cic. ap. Prisc. x. p. 886.

(s) *ignosciturus*, Pis. Frug. ap. Prisc. p. 886.

(t) *nasciturus*, Pallad. r. r. viii. 7. Porc. Latr. ap. Goclen. probl. gr. i. 43.

(u) *ens*, Quintil. viii. 2. it. *praesens a praesesse*, Aufon. dict. sap. 19. ap. Voss. etym. p. 406.

(w) *coeperam*, &c. et, eodem sensu, *coepit sum*, Liv. xxi. 8. 3. Nep. xiii. 3. i. xv. 7. i. Cic. cl. 26. or. i. 168. &c. a *Coepere*, Plaut. *Perf.* i. 3. 41. V. Guyet. ad Ter. *heaut.* 4. 5. 39. & Voss. an. i. 43. unde & *coepio*, Plaut. *men.* 55. 57. * *coepiam*, Caecil. mss Gronovius. & Cat. ap. Fest. *coepiat*, us. Plaut. *truc.* 2. i. 23. *coeperet*, Priscianus (x. p. 879.) Rivius, Faërus, & Qu. mss ex Ter. ad 3. 4. 34. ubi *coeperint*, mss CCC. & D. & Alii.

(x) *a meno vel memino*, Voss. an. iii. 39. de vit. p. 767. unde *memento, memencote*, passim: *meminens*, Sidon. ep. ii. 20. iv. 3. 12. vi. 3. vii. 6. Aufon. praef. 46. Andron. ap. Prisc. xi. p. 922.

18) Hence

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18) Hence, sometimes, different radicals: as *tenui* from *tenere*: *tetini* (Fest.) from *ténere*: *tenivi* (Charif.) from *tenire*. V. VERBA CONFUGATIONE REDUNDANTIA.

gramm. p. 13.

*) NB. There are some compounds so rarely us'd, that it is very possible their participle or perfect tense may not be found in any of the authors of the latin tongue; and yet may have been commonly us'd by the best speakers, and in such writings as never came to our hands. This observation I have ventur'd to exemplify in n. 9. where I cannot produce any authorities for *internec-avi -ui*, *pernec-avi -ui -atus -tus*; and yet, on the account of the analogy^a, I have ventur'd to say in the rule, that The compounds of *neco* make *-avi -atus*, and *-ui -etus*.

1) e. g. *spondere facit sponendi*^b, Cic. Caes. ap. Gell. vii. 3. vel *sponendi*, passim. Juncta non geminant:

ut *despondi*, Plaut. trin. 3. 1. 3. Ter. and. 1. 1. 75. ad. 4. 7. 17. Tamen et *ad-Memordi*, Plaut. ap. Gell. vii. 9. *de-Sponendi*, Plaut. truci. 4. 3. 51. trin. 3. 1. 2. *at-Totondi*, Livineci. ex Ventid. Bass. ap. Carrion. ant. lect. iii. 5. *de-Totondi*, Enn. & Varr. ap. Prisc. ix. p. 868.

2) *disciturus*, Apul. ap. Prisc. ix. p. 887.

3) (2) *peposci*, Vett. ap. Gell. vii. 9. *expositum caput*, Sen.

4) *Discrep-avi*, Cic. or. iii. 117. *-ui*, Hor. art. poet. 219. *Increp-avi*, Plaut. most. 3. 2. 63. *-ui*, Plin. ep. viii. 9. Suet. vesp. 8. 7. Plaut. amph. 5. 1. 25. *Increp-itus*, Liv. xxiii. 26. xxviii. 19. Suet. calig. 44. Paterc. ii. 55. 3. *-atus*, Prudent. *καθ'ημε.* vii. 195. Justin. xi. 3. 51^c.

5) ut *abscondidi*, Plaut. carbon. ap. Prisc. x. p. 890. merc. 2. 3. 25. Sil. viii. 191. Tamen (2) *abscondi*, Sen. de benef. iii. 25. Lucan. x. 113. Gell. xvii. 9. Curt. vi. 6. 30. Caecil. & Pompon. ap. Non. 2. 59. *Abs-*

(v) *oderam, &c.* passim. *odivit*, M. Anton. ap. Cic. phil. xiii. 42. *osa sum*^{*}, Gell. iv. 8. Plaut. amph. 3. 2. 19†. *osernus*, Gell. i. 13. (et Praesenti forma) *odio*, Valerian. ap. Voss. an. iii. 39. *oditur*, Tertul. adv. gent. 3. *odiet, -ent*. Vulg. int. *odibunt*, Nestor. Novat. Vulg. int. *Odiaris*, Gruter. ex vet. exempl. H. Stephani, & altero colonienfi Senecae, p. 579. *odientes*, Solin. Petron. *odiendi*, Apul. *οδ'ει* *επ'μ.*

(2) *faris, fatur*: raro for invenitur. ve-

* *sum. exosus sum*, Curt. viii. *perosus sum*, Liv. viii.

† *osi sunt* ab *odio* declinasse antiquos testis est C. Gracchus, in ea quae est de lege minucia, cum ait: *mirum si quid iis injuriae fit? semper eos osi sunt.* quod nunc quoque, cum praepositione elatum, frequens est, cum dicitur *perosi*. Fest.

rum, in compositione, ut apud Caium, reperimus *effor* dictum: Diomed. i. p. 375. cui simile est, quod *addor*, & *reddor* dicimus: *dor* non dicimus; etsi *davis* et *datur* non minus in usu sunt, quam *faris fatur*. Voss. an. iii. 40.

^a for the setting aside of which, in this case, there seems to be no reason. for, at this rate of scrupulosity, many a case in very common nouns, many a tense and person even in the most usual verbs, must be discarded; and perhaps even *amo, doceo, lego*, and *audio*, must be added to the number of verbs that are generally defective. But this I refer to the decision of the learned.

^b Graecorum exemplo, *γάρων γέγραφα.* V. Voss. an. iii. 19.

^c ubi *increpitus*, Junta.

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conditus, passim: (2) *absconfusus*, Firmic. iii. 8. n. 4. 12. &c. Quintil. decl. 17. (*absconfor*, Firmic. iii. 8. n. 5.)

6) *Fricus*, Cat. 156. Juven. 6. 577. (*affricu*, Sen. nat. qu. v. 14.) *defricus*, Apul. a. a. iii. Col. vi. 12. *infrictus*, Marcel. emp. 10. (*infrictio*, Cels. viii. 11.) *perfrictus*, Quid. ex Petron. c. 132. (*perfrictio*, Plin. xxi. 20. (2) *Fricatio*, Plin. 23. 7. -us, xxiii. 7. -ura, Vitruv. vii. 1.) *affricatus*, Apul. (*affricatio*, Cael. Aurelian. acut. i. 14. 106.) *confricatus*, Varr. r. r. i. 60. *defricatus*, Catul. 38. 20. *infricatus*, Plin. xxvi. 8. *perfricatus*, Plin. viii. 27. xviii. 12. *refricaturus*, Cic. att. xii. 19.

7) *Micui*, passim. -avi, Solin. 56. al. 66. *Emicavi*, Quid. ap. Quintil. i. 6. (*emicaturus*, Sen. ad helv. 11.) -ui, passim. *Dimicui*, Ovid. am. ii. 7. 2. ii. 13. 26. -avi, passim.

8) *Necavi*, -atus, passim. V. Johnf. p. 367. *necui*, Enn. ap. Prisc. ix. p. 861. Phaedr. iv. 18. 4. -tus, Diom. i. p. 362. Prisc. ix. p. 861.

9) *Enecavi*, Cal. Flacc. decl. 113. Plaut. most. 1. 3. 66. -atus, Plin. xviii. 13. xxx. 12. *enecui*, -tus, passim: *Internecatus*, Plaut. amph. 1. 1. 34. -tus, Cic. phil. 14. 7^d. (*internecio*, Fest. & Prisc.) *Reliquorum* de auctoritate N L.

10) *Explicavi* dicere maluit Cicero. Gell. i. 71. *Complicitus*, N L. *Replictus*, Stat. sylv. iv. 9. 29. *Caetera* passim.

11) item (2) *circumsteti*, Virg. ii. 559. viii. 300. *supersteti*, Sall. jug. (2) *praestavi*, Ammian. xxxi. Veget. i. 1. ap. Voss. an. iii. 20. *repraestavi*, Leg. 47. Dig. action. empt. & vendit.

12) item (2) *astiturus*, Porcin. ap. Prisc. ix. p. 863. *exstiturus*, Ulp. *praestiturus*, Brut. ad Cic. 11. Cic. ep. vi. 8^e.

13) *ferbui*, Apic. iii. 2. (2) *fervi*, Adamant. ap. Cassiod. de orthog. i. 8. Prisc. ix. p. 866.

14) *conferbui*, Hor. sat. i. 2. 71. *efferbui*, Cic. pro cael. 77.

15) *refervi*, Cic. clar. 316.

16) *deferbui*, Cic. pro cael. 45. Ter. ad. i. 2. 72. (2) *deservi*, Plin. ep.

17) *mansum oportuit*, Ter. heaut. i. 2. 26.

18) a *minere*, Lucr. vi. 562. 1194.

19) *obolui*, Plaut. men. 2. 3. 33. most. 1. 1. 38. Suet. vesp. 8. 7^e.

20) ut *perolevi*, Lucil. ap. Prisc. ix. p. 872. &c. Tamen (2) *adoluit iuventus*, Varr. ap. Prisc. *adoluerunt anserem*, Cass. ap. Prisc⁸.

21) *Occasus*, Quadrig. ap. Gell. xvii. 2. Plaut. epid. 1. 2. 41. -urus, Cic. pro mil. 101. *Recasurus*, Cic. att. xv.

22) *perculerat*, Plin. paneg. 66^h.

23) (2) *canerit* pro *cecinerit*, Fest. (3) *occinui*, Sall. hist. i. Probus (4) *occini* quoque existimat posse dici. Prisc. x. p. 898.

24) (2) *intelligi*, Ulpian. ap. Voss. an. iii. 27.

^d al. *internecinus*.

^e al. *praestaturus*.

^f *obolevi*, Stephan. ex Plaut. cas. 4. 3. 16. ubi *obolui*, Plantin. Basil. 1523. Francof.

1590. Lugd. Bat. 1594. Gronov. 1664.

⁸ ubi *adoleverunt*, Diom. i. p. 370.

^h al. *procukerat*.

abnormes

3

FORMATIONES

3

abnormes

25) (2) *negligi*, Macer. ap. Prisc. x. p. 895. M. Anton. ap. Cic. phil. 13. in cod. Gulielm. veris. ii. 11. quod analogiae propius. Diom. i. p. 366.

26) leguntur et (2) *allicui*, Pif. *pellicui*, Liv. Varr. ap. Prisc. x. p. 877.

27) *luiturus*, Claudian. vi. cons. Honor.

28) ut *ablutus*, Varr. r. r. iii. 9. *collutus*, Plin. xx. 3. *dilutus*, Hor. sat. ii. 8. 52. *perlutus*, Colum. ix. 16. *pollutus*, Sil. vii. 183. xi. 46. *praelutus*, Sidon. ep. iv. 25. *sublutus*, Martial. ii. 42.

29) (1) *nixus*, Virg. x. 736. Plaut. rud. 3. 3. 33. (*nixus*, Virg. geo. iv. 199.) *adnixus*, Liv. viii. 16. *connixus*, Liv. i. 33. *enixus*, Virg. iii. 391. (2) *nifus*, Vitruv. i. 2. Cic. pro clu. 156. in vett. libb. (*nifus*, Virg. xi. 852.) *annifus*, Liv. v. 25. *connifus*, Val. Flacc. iii. 393. *enifus*, Cic. ad fr. iii. 9.

30) sim. *adnotus*, Suet. gr. 1. 2. *ignotum est*, Ter. ad. 3. 4. 28. *ignoturus*, Cat. Cic. ap. Prisc. x. p. 886.

31) (2) *Agnot-us*, Pacuv. -*urus*, Sall. ap. Prisc. x. p. 887.

32) *pegi*, Pacuv. ap. Prisc. x. p. 894. Cic. leg. i. 56¹. ap. Turneb. Voss. Johnson, &c.

33) *panxi*, Charif. ap. Prisc. x. p. 894. Colum. xi. 2.

34) (2) *pancturus*, Pallad. febr. 9.

35) (2) *parfi*, Gell. v. 14. Plaut. curc. act. 3. vers. 10. poen. 5. 2. 33. trin. 2. 2. 35. (3) *parcui*, Naev.

ap. Non. 2. 653.

36) *parsurus*, Suet. tib. 62. 4. ner. 37. 6. Liv. Varr. ap. Prisc. x. p. 887. (2) *parcitus*, Apul. met. viii. & Italiae *parciturum est*, ut diximus^k, Plin. xxx. 4. (*parcitas*, Sen. de clem. i. 21. Pallad. i. 26.)

37) *comparfi*, Ter. ph. 1. 1. 10¹. 38) (2) *pepugi*, Atta, Cic. Caef. ap. Gell. vii. 9.

39) *repunxi* & *repupugi*, ut Capro videtur. Prisc. x. p. 894.

40) *fallere*, Lucil. et Sall. apud Prisc. x. p. 909.

41) *falsurus*, p. 372. Mumm. ap. Prisc. x. p. 910.

42) *fallire*, Sifen. ap. Prisc. x. p. 909. *falire*, Celf. ii. 18:

43) *fallitus*, Sever. ap. Prisc. x. p. 910. (2) *salit-us*, Fabian. ap. Diom. i. p. 372. -*urus*, Naev. ap. Prisc.

44) sim. Caetera: sed (1) *conferui*, Virg. ecl. 1. 73. *conferui*, Liv. x. 24^m. (2) *prosat*, Steph. ex Colum. vii. 9. Nemesian. ecl. 3. 63. *resatus*, Steph. ex Colum. iii. 11. *subsat*, Burles. ex Colum. iv. 15. (3) *transfertus*, Stat. sylv. ii. 1. 101. (4) *desitis seminibus*, Varr. r. r. i. 23. *desertus stipes*, Tibull. i. 1. 11.

45) *sertus*, Lucan. x. 164. (*sertum-i*, a *serere*, i. e. digerere, Serv. ad Virg. i. 421.)

46) *tendi*, Sen. herc. fur. 538. Propert. iii. 7. 37ⁿ.

47) *tensus*, Stat. th. ix. 473. sylv. iii. 1. 51. (2) *tentus*, Hor. sat. ii. 5. 40. &c.

¹ ubi *pepigi*, Stephan.

^k al. *parci diximus*.

^l ubi in cod. Bemb. *comperfit*.

^m al. *serui*.

ⁿ ubi *nexi*, Prisc. x. p. 903.

abnorm

48)

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49)

50)

-tus,

Cic. i

242.

27.

Lucan

-tus,

Varr.

-turus

reten-

fim.

51

Virg.

truv.

52

met.

Plaut.

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vi. 8.

Lamp

fus, F

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53

(2) f

11 p.

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Voss. a

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abnormes

3

FORMATIONES

4

abnormes

48) *attentus*, Cic. div. ii. 111. &c. *contentus*, Hor. sat. ii. 7. 20. *obtentus*, Virg. i. 248. *praetentus*, Suet. claud. 10. Tacit. ann. ii. 56. 1. *protentus*, Avien. perieg. 128. 598.

49) *detensus*, Caes. b. c. iii. 85.

50) *distensus*. Hirt. bell. alex. -*tus*, Cic. att. xv. 18. *extensus*, Cic. iv. 145. -*tus*, Cic. de or. ii. 242. *intensus*, Cic. nat. deor. i. 27. -*sus*, Cic. or. 124. *ostensus*, Lucan. ii. 192. Ter. phorm. 5. 3. 7°. -*tus*, Pacuv. ap. Fest. Cat. r. r. 6. Varr. r. r. i. 24, 25. Plin. xiv. 2. -*turnus*, Cat. ap. Prisc. x. p. 892. *retensus*, Phaedr. iii. 14. -*tus* passim.

51) *tunsus*, Pallad. r. r. i. 26. Virg. i. 485. xi. 37. (2) *tusus*, Vitruv. ii. 5. Plin. xxii. 13. 21. 25.

52) tamen et *detunsus*, Apul. met. ii. *obtunsus*, Voss. et Par. ex Plaut. cas. 5. 1. 8. sim. in quibusdam lib. Plin. ep. iii. 7. Colum. vi. 8. Virg. geo. i. 262. (*obtunsio*, Lamprid. in commod. 10.) *retunsus*, Plaut. pseud. 1. 2. 26. & 4. 4. 8.

53) *fartus*, Cic. tusc. ii. 24. a (2) *fartus*, Cic. ver. 7. 27. al. 5. i 1^p. Sen. ep. 76. Colum. de arb. 21. quod a (3) *farcitus*, NL. (*farcimen*, Varr. l. l. iv. 22.) (4) *farsus*, Hygin. fab. 126. Apic. viii. 8.

54) *fulsi*, Ovid. heroid. 9. 18.

55) et (2) *sepii*, Liv. ap. Voss. an.

iii. 33. nisi forte, librariorum negligentia, *i* irrepsit pro *s*. Danes. paralip. p. 221.

56) *salii*, Stat. th. ix. Farnab. Voss. Ram. Serv. ex Virg. geo. ii. 328^q. (2) *salui*, Ovid. fast. iv. ap. Prisc. x. p. 906.

57) ut *desilui*, Plaut. rud. 1. 2. 84^r.

58) *resilii*, Quadrig. ap. Prisc. x. p. 906.

59) ut *effertus*, Plaut. capt. 3. 1. 6^r.

60) ut *praefectus*, &c. *commonefactus*, &c.

gramm. p. 14.

*) NB. Though several of the following verbs have more than one perfect tense, or participle; yet, for the ease of children, I have taken into text only one of each, referring to those of less authority at the bottom of the pages: and, that a judgment might be made of the value of each, I have added the names of the authors that have us'd them; and, in the notes, have quoted the places; and prov'd all those articles, wherein I imagin'd the curious might want satisfaction.

1) tamen (2) *cubarvi*, Quint. viii. 1. (*cubat-io*, Varr. l. l. vii. -*us*, Plin. x. 57. *accubatio*, Cic. att. i. 29. *excubatio*, Val. max. iv. 7. 7.) *incubarvi*, Plin. xi. 16. (*incubatio*

^o ubi *ostentus*, edit. Cantab. p. 222. et melius sane *ostentus* dicimus. Diom. i. p. 372.

^p ita in melioribus libris exaratum est. Voss. an. iii. 33.

^q ubi *saluere* in quibusd. codd. Prisc. x. p. 906.

^r al. *desilivi*.

^s *effartus* legit Siberius, non *effractus*: quomodo tamen etiam R. Stephanus laudat, et Pontanus suspicatur ex anglicano cod. in quo *effratus*. in mss Cam. est *ecfertus*, quod est *effertus*. Taubman. p. 222.

<i>abnormes</i>	I	FORMATIONES	2	<i>abnormes</i>
-us, Plin. xxix. 3. x. 54. <i>incubator</i> , Macrobr. somn. scip. i. 10.) <i>super-</i> <i>bavi</i> , Apul. met. vi.			fat. i. 6. 125.) <i>lavaturus</i> , Ovid. fast. iii.	
2) (2) <i>secaturus</i> , Colum. v. 9. <i>præsecatus</i> , Apul. met. i. p. 102. (<i>præ-</i> <i>secatio</i> , Cels.)			15) <i>forbui</i> ^b , Cic. tusc. ii. ap. Diom. i. p. 363. Plin. xxii. 13. <i>ab-</i> <i>forbui</i> , Cic. brut. 81. 28. <i>exforbui</i> , Cic. phil. ii. 71. tusc. ii. 20. (2) <i>absorpsi</i> , Lucan. iv. ap. Prisc. ix. p. 873.	
3) (2) <i>domavi</i> , Flor. iv. 2.			16) (<i>forbitio</i> , Plaut. pseud. 2. 3. Pers. 4. 2.)	
4) (2) (<i>domator</i> , Tibull. iv. 1. 116.) <i>dedomatus</i> , Commodian. instr. 34.			17) quasi a <i>miscitus</i> . at (2) <i>mix-</i> <i>tus</i> damnare non possum, quod in tot monumentis antiquis inveni- tur, ac prope accedit ad graecum <i>μίστος</i> , unde <i>μίστος</i> <i>mistio</i> . Voss. an. iii. 22.	
5) (2) <i>sonavi</i> , Tertullian. <i>resona-</i> <i>vi</i> , Manil. v. 566. <i>personavi</i> , Apul. met. v.			18) <i>permulsi</i> , Suet. ner. 1. 2. Liv. vii. 40. xxxix. 2.	
6) (2) <i>sonaturus</i> , Hor. sat. i. 4. 4.			19) <i>permulsus</i> , Auct. ad Her. iii. 12. 21. Varr. ap. Prisc. ix. p. 871. (2) <i>permulctus</i> , Sall. ap. Prisc. p. 871. Gell. i. 11.	
7) (2) <i>tonatio</i> , Sen. nat. qu. ii. 12 ^a) <i>intonavi</i> , Paullin. epist. <i>intona-</i> <i>tus</i> , Hor. epod. 2. 51.			20) (2) <i>memordi</i> , Atta, Enn. La- ber. Nigid. Plaut. Cic. Caes. ap. Gell. vii. 9. V. p. 13. n. 1.	
8) <i>pot-us</i> , Virg. geo. iv. 120. Cic. de. clar. 43. - <i>urus</i> , Lu- can. v. 712. Stat. th. vi. 102. (2) <i>potat-us</i> , Plaut. pseud. 5. 2. 28. Plin. ii. 103. - <i>urus</i> , Ter. phorm. 5. 5. 9.			21) tesseram vesperi per castra dedit, ut, ante lucem, viri equique (2) <i>pransi</i> essent. Liv. xxviii. 14. V. Gell. ii. 25. & Borrich. cognit. p. 279.	
9) (2) <i>vetavi</i> , Farnab. Lubin. Rhen. Ram. ex Pers. fat. v. 90. Graev. ex Cic. ep. x. 24.			22) V. p. 13. n. 1.	
10) (2) <i>vetatus</i> , Stat. th. iil.			23) <i>alsus</i> nihil est Antio, nihil amoenius: Cic. att. viii. 8.	
11) (2) <i>juvari</i> , Manil.			24) <i>mulsi</i> , Virg. geo. iii. 400. (2) <i>mulxi</i> , differentiae causa, quidam protulerunt, quia <i>mulceo</i> quoque <i>mulsi</i> facit. Prisc. ix. p. 870.	
12) <i>juvus</i> , Tacit. ann. iv. 4. Sall. jug. 47. Plin. ep. iv. 15. (2) <i>juvat-</i> <i>urus</i> , Plin. ep. iv. 15. Sall. jug. 47. <i>adjuvat-us</i> , Frontin. de aquaed. i. - <i>urus</i> , Petron. p. 63.			25) <i>elangui</i> , Vict. in hannib. ob- <i>langui</i> , Cic. fam. xvi. 12. <i>relangui</i> , Cic. att. xiii. 39.	
13) (2) <i>lavavi</i> , Plaut. truc. i. 2. 94.				
14) <i>lotus</i> , Stat. sylv. i. 5. 62. a (2) <i>lautus</i> , Plaut. curc. 1. 1. 9. Ter. phorm. 2. 2. 25. quod a (3) <i>lavatus</i> Plaut. poen. 1. 2. 22. (unde <i>lava-</i> <i>tio</i> , Cic. ep. ix. 5. <i>lavatum ire</i> , Hor.				

^a al. *conatio*.^b secundum auctoritatem eruditissimo-

rum et eloquentium virorum. Vel. Long. de orthogr. p. 2234.

abnormes

3

FORMATIONES

3

abnormes

26) *neto* auro insignita. Corip. de laud. Justin. i.

27) *delicui*, Ovid. met. iv. 253. vii. 381. fim. *collicuisset*, Varr. ap. Non. in liquidum^c.

28) (2) *(torfio)*, Plin. xx. 17.) *de-torfus*, Cat. ap. Prisc. x. p. 871.

29) *cassum* lumine lugent: Virg. ii. 85. quasi *quassum*: Serv. a *quasio*: Voss. an. iii. 23. Quibusdam tamen magis nomen esse videtur, ut *lassus*: Prisc. xi. p. 921. maxime cum vanum significat; ut *cassa* fraude parat. Id. p. 926.

30) *census*, Vett. ap. Fest. Liv. iii. 3. x. 47. (2) *cenfusus*, Icti. Petron. monum. ancyran. (*cenfitor*, Ulpian. leg. 4. §. 1. de censib. Vet. infr. ap. Fabrett. p. 29. *cenficio*, Frontin. de colon. in calabr.) *Recen-fus*, Voss. & Sylburg. ex Suet. vesp. 9. 2^d. *recenfitus*, Suet. caes. 41. 7.

31) & (2) *catus*, passim: a (3) *cavitus*, Plaut. pseud. 2. 3. 15. (*cavitio*, Fest.)

32) *connivi*, Nimius (al. Nummius, al. Ninnius) Cass. (al. Craff.) ap. Prisc. ix. p. 866. Plaut. men. 4. 3. 12. ap. Voss. an. iii. 24. Apul. ap. Scopp. in susp. iv. 4. v. 1. (2) *connixi*, Turpil. ap. Prisc. ix. p. 866.

33) vel *nexere*, Acc. Andron. ap. Prisc. ix. p. 861.

34) *innexui*, Virg. v. 425. (2) *nexi*, Lucil. & Mecaen. ap. Diom. i. p. 366. Propert. iii. 7. 37. ap. Prisc. ix. p. 903.

35) *pexi*, Mecaen. ap. Charif. in Prisc. x. p. 903. (2) *pectivi*, Af-

per. (3) *pexui*, Plerique ap. Prisc. x. p. 902.

36) *pexus*, Hor. ep. i. 1. 95. (2) *pectitus*, Colum. xi. 94. xii. 3.

37) *plexi*, Andron. ap. Prisc. ix. p. 903. (2) *plexui*, Hieronym. in Jud. c. 16. ap. Voss. an. iii. 31.

38) *passus*, Cic. nat. deor. ii. 111. *expassus*, Caecil. ap. Gell. xv. 15. Tacit. v. (2) *pansus*, Prudent. *κα-θ' μ.* xii. 170. Plin. ap. Voss. in e-ty-m. p. 113. *dispansus*, Plin. ix. 4. Lucret. i. 306. Suet. domit. 19. *expansus*, Gell. xv. 15. *oppansus*, Tertullian. adv. gent. c. 48. Pru-*ψυχου.* 242. *propansus*, Apul. mil. vi. p. 179. (3) *Dispassus*, Plaut. mil. 2. 4. 7^e.

39) *pendi*, Liv. d. 5. l. 5.

40) *ascido*, *σχιδω.* (2) *scindidi*, Plaut. pseud. 3. 2. 42^f. (3) *Scefcidi*, Attius ap. Gell. vii. 9.

41) *abscissus*, Voss. ex Justin. xv. Liv. iii. (*abscisse* Val. max. iii. 7. 6.)

42) *fagittis confictus*, Scaur. ap. Diom. i. p. 373. *infictus*, Callistr. ap. Cujac. fim. Varr. Cic. &c. ap. Gifan. in indic.

43) *frictus*, Varr. r. r. ii. 18. Hor. art. poet. 249. (2) *frixus*, Cels. ii. 18.

44) *pagere*, xii. tab. ap. Quintil. Auct. ad Heren. ii. 20.

45) a *surregere*, Fest. vel *surrige-re*, Virg. (1) *surrectus*, Liv. vii. 10. (2) *subrectus*, Sil. x. 252. Sen. n. q. vi. 21. fim. *Pergere*, *perrexi*.

46) a *tagere*, Numae lex ap. Gell. iv. 3. unde *attigere*, Plaut. epid. 5. 2. 58. Turpil. ap. Non. ii. 60.

^c ubi *conliquisset*, ms Voss. an. iii. 24.

^d ubi Alii *recenfitus*.

^e ubi ms Camerar. *dispersus*.

^f ubi *sciscidi*, Gifan. uti Vetustissimi ap. Prisc. x. p. 890. *indidi*, edd. Arg. Paris. Ven. it. Passerat. Lambin. Lipf. e cod. Vatic.

47) (2) *tertus*,

abnormes

3

FORMATIONES

3

abnormes

47) (2) *tertus*, Cat. Varr. apud Non. 2. 847.

48) a *mingere*, Ammian. xxiii. 6. Celf. iv. 20.

49) *miſtum* atque *cacatum* veniant: Hor. ſat. i. 8. 38. (2) *Minc-tum*, C. Titius, Lucilianae vir aetatis, oratione ea, qua legem Fanniam ſuaſit⁸, ap. Voſſ. an. iii. 27.

50) *altus*, Cic. cl. 10. (2) *alitus*, Curt. viii. x. 8. Liv. xxx. 28.

gramm. p. 15.

1) it. (2) *adpulſi*, Ulp. l. i. §. 18. de aqua quotid. (3) *impelli*, Ter. heaut. i. i. 113[†].

2) *pfalli*, Baſſ. ap. Priſc. x. p. 897.

3) V. n. 15, 16.

4) a *ſuſtollere*, Plaut. poen. i. 2. 136. Lucret. iv. 904. Catull. 65. 210, 235.

5) *velli*, Virg. ecl. 6. 3. Cic. verr. 6. 54. *avelli*, Curt. v. 6. 5. *evelli*, Curt. iv. 6. 17. *revelli*, Cic. verr. 6. 26. (2) *vulſi*, Lucan. iv. vi. ap. Priſc. x. p. 896. *avulſi*, Lucan. v. 594. *prae-vulſi*, Laber. ap. Diom. i. p. 369. *revulſi*, Ovid. met. viii. 584^a.

6) (2) *premi*, Cat. 66.

7) *crevi*, I took poſſeſſion, Cic. att. xi. 2. 12. I ſaw, Titinn. Plaut. ap. Priſc. x. p. 898.

8) a *genere*, Varr. ap. Gell. iii. 16.

9) *levi*, Hor. od. i. 20. 3. *inter-levi*, Cic. pro clu. 44. *obolevi*, Varr. r. r. iii. 7. *relevi*, Ter. heaut. 3. 1. 51^b. *ſublevi*, Plaut. capt. 3. 4. 122.

(2) *livi*, Colum. xii. 50. Cat. 69. (3) *lini*, Quintil. decl. (4) *illini-vi*, Plin. xx. 17. (5) *oblinii*, Varr. a li-

nere, Colum. vi. 17. Vitruv. vii. 3.

10) *litus*, Virg. iv. 99. hinc *de-litus*, Cic. ap. Diom. i. p. 372. & Priſc. ix. p. 873.

11) (2) *ſini*^c, Rutil. Scaur. melius tamen dicitur (3) *ſii*, Varr. Ter^d. Diom. i. p. 371.

12) *deſui*, Cic. att. i. 16. a (2) *deſui*, N. L. (3) *deſitus ſum*, Gell. xv. 17. Cic. ep. ix. 1.

13) (2) *rapſerit*, legg. 12. tabb. ap. Cic. de leg. ii. 22.

14) *ſapui*, Plaut. ap. Priſc. x. p. 879. *reſipui*, Afran. ap. Voſſ. an. iii. 32. (2) *ſapivi*, Naev. ap. Plaut. *ſapiſti*, Martial. ix. 6. 1. *ſapiſſet*, Plaut. rud. 4. 1. 8^e. *reſipivi*, Cic. att. iv. 5^f. Ter. heaut. 4. 7. 3.

15) (2) *tetuli*, Lucret. vi. 672. Plaut. rud. iv. 1. 2. Ter. and. 4. 6. 13. a *tulere*, unde *abſtulas*, Plaut. *attu-lat*, Naev. ap. Diom. i. p. 376.

(3) *tolli*, Ulp. ap. Scal. ad Varr. r. i. ult. a *tollere*, Pacuv. ap. Non. in membr. Voſſ. an. iii. 37.

⁸ ita eſt in edit. Steph. et. Rapheleng. at in Aldin. *miſtum*.

^{a†} hanc lectionem probat Faërnus e cod. Vatic. et Viſtor. neque aliter conſtat verſus.

^a ubi *revelli*, Crispin.

^b ubi *reſivi*, Diom. i. p. 367.

^c et (4) *ſini*, Schrevel. ex Ter. and. 1. 2. 14. ubi *ſivi* Alii ex auctoritate Donati. V. not.^d

^d adelph. 1. 2. 24. ita eſt in cod. Bemb. quem Faërnus expreſſit: *ſivi* in aliis, etiam Tarviſ. vet. ann. 1477. it. mss noſtris. in paucis etiam mss eſt *ſini*; ut et. andr. 1. 2. 14. Voſſ. an. ii. 29.

^e ex ſententia Camerarii, & MSSorum fide: ubi *ſapiſſet*, Priſc. x. p. 879.

^f ita in Boſiana, aliisque emendationibus libris: pro quo in quibuſdam eſt *reſipui*. Voſſ. an. iii. 32.



abnorm

16) Vett⁸.

17) Enn. a parierin

18) unde p amph.

19) Liv. x.

20) 29. ap vin. ex

21) verri,

22) Pompu

tul. 75

2. 234

23) 24)

i. p. 3

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25) pinſitus

27. (3

piſus,

(Hardu

26) Capr.

885.

27) vid. in

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^b ubi

ⁱ ubi

conſervuſ

abnormes

3

FORMATIONES

4

abnormes

16) a τλητὸς τλατὸς, vel a tolo, Vett.⁸

17) (2) *parii*, Manil. a *parire*, Enn. ap. Varr. l. l. iv. Plaut. vid. 21. *parierint*, Cat. 89^h.

18) a (2) *paritus*, Sall. hist. ii. unde *pariturus*, Plin. xx. 5. Plaut. amph. 2. 2. 86.

19) (2) *seruisse*, Sig. e vet. lib. Liv. x. 24ⁱ.

20) (2) *terui*, Plaut. pseud. 3. 2. 29. ap. Prisc.^k. *atterui*, Scal. & Livin. ex Tibull. i. 4. 48.

21) *averri*, Licin. Macer. *converri*, Publ. ap. Prisc. x. p. 900.

22) *depsui*, Cat. 90. *condepsui*, Pompon. ap. Prob. *perdepsui*, Catul. 75. 3. (2) *depsi*, Varr. ap. Non. 2. 234.

23) *depsus*, Cat. 135.

24) *pinsui*, Pompon. ap. Diom. i. p. 370. & Prob. in Prisc. ix. p. 902. (2) *pinssi*, Varr. r. r. iii. 16.

25) *pissus*, Plin. xviii. 10. a (2) *pinssus*, Colum. ii. 9. viii. 4. xii. 27. (3) *pinssus*, Vitruv. vii. 1. (4) *pissus*, Plin. xx. 5. a *pisere*, Plin. (Harduin.) xviii. 10. §. 23.

26) *conquexi*, Vetusissimi apud Capr. & Pompon. in Prisc. x. p. 885.

27) *quassus*, Curt. vii. 7. 20. Ovid. in ib. 17. Hor. carm. i. 1. 17.

28) *stitti*, Cat. ap. Gell. ii. 14. (2) *Icti* ap. Scip. Gentil. *παράγ.* i.

33. (3) *abslit*, Ovid. met. xi. 473. ap. Prisc. ix. et Voss. an. iii. 31.

29) *status*, Paull. ap. Voss. an. iii. 31.

30) *desertui*, Perf. 6. 10.

31) *amixi*, Varr. in cynorrheth. (2) *amicui*, Brut. in laudat. App. ap. Diomed. i. p. 364.

32) *irrausū*, Cic. de or. i. 259^m.

33) *rausurus*, Lucil. ap. Prisc. x. p. 907.

34) *sanxi*, Cic. tusc. i. 27. &c. (2) *sancii*, Pompon. ap. Prisc. x. p. 904. & Diom. i. p. 368. a (3) *sancivi*, Nizol. ex Cic. pro pianc. Liv. x. 9.

35) *sancitus*, Cic. off. iii. 69. (2) *sanctus*, Quintil. ii. 13. Liv. x. 9.

36) (2) *sepelitus*, Cat. ap. Prisc. x. p. 909.

37) (2) *haurii*, Varr. ap. Prisc. x. p. 905.

38) (2) *hauritus*, Apul. met. ii, iii, iv. *hauriturus*, Juven. in Jo-an. 4. (3) *hausurus*, Virg. iv. 383. V. Non. 4. 230.

39) *surui*, Cat. 161. (2) *sarrivi*, Colum. xi. 2.

40) (2) *miseritum est*, Ter. phorm. 3. 2. 16.

⁸ nam dixere primo, non solum *tolo*, *estuli* vel *tuli*, *tulitum* vel *tolitum*; sed etiam, in prima, *tolavi*, *tolatum*. Quomodo a derivato ejus *tolero* est *toleravi*, *toleratum*. a *tolatum*, per syncopen, est *tlatum*, et, per αφαίρεσιν, *latum*: quomodo *lites* & *locus* nunc est, quod prius *silites*, & *silocus*. Voss. an. iii. 37.

^h ubi quidam mss *parient*.

ⁱ ubi *conseruisse*, Glareanus e conjectura: *conseruisse*, Alii.

^k ubi tamen *triverint*, in edit. Putsch. p. 682. sed *turnerunt* reperi in antiquis, uti Venet. ann. 1476. Voss. an. iii. 30.

(^l) ap. Tac. hist. i. in optimo illo Vaticano, teste Lipsio, scriptum est *atteritis*; pro quo vulgati habent *attritis*. Voss. an. iii. 30.

^m ap. Priscian. quem et sequitur Lambinus. in vulgatis exemplaribus legitur *irraucui*; ac sic quoque editum a P. Victorio. Voss. an. iii. 33.

adverbia

PARTICULÆ

adverbia

41) (2) *labfus*, Pierius ex vett. codd. Virg. geo. iii. 457. *elabfus*, ii. 305.

42) *aptus*, Varr. ap. Saturn. vi. 6. Gell. i. 24ⁿ. ap. Voss. an. iii. 6. Plaut. capt. 4. 1. 8.

43) (2) *expergitus*, Lucil. ap. Diom. i. p. 372. Lucr. iii. 943. V. Gronov. ad Liv. vii. 36. ab *expergere*, i. e. *expergescere*, Accius & Santra, ap. Non. 2. 278. Gell. vi. 10.

44) *fructus*, Paterc. ii. 104. 4. Lucr. iii. 953. Vett. Inscr. Gruter. p. 986. & 204. *perfructus*, Cic. ap. Prisc. x. p. 883. Lucr. iii. 969. *fructurus*, Stewech. ex Apul. ap. Voss. anal. iii. 32. (2) *fruitus*, Ulp. l. 29. D. quibus mon. usus-fr. Senec. ep. 93. *fruiturus*, Ulp. apud Prisc. x. p. 883. Cic. tusc. iii. 17. 38

45) *oppertus*, Ter. phorm. 3. 2. 29. (2) *opperitus*, Plaut. most. 3. 2. 101.

46) (2) *metitus sum*, Lactant. inst. vii. 14. 13. Ulp. l. 52. §. 1. de legat. ex fidei-comm. Claudian.

47) (2) *confidi*, Liv. xlv. 13. apud Borrich. cogit. p. 289.

48) a *facior*, obsol. unde *facitur*, Nigid. ap. Saturn. vi. 5. et Voss. an. iii. 38. (2) *fit* quoque *fitum est*, Liv. odyss. ap. Non. in Fite.

49) (2) *gavisi*, C. Hemina. & Liv. in odyss. ap. Prisc. ix. p. 868.

50) (2) *solui*, Sall. ap. Prisc. ix. p. 872. Cael. apud Non.

gramm. p. 16.

1) ut, *tu vero eum nec nimis valde*

ⁿ ubi *captus*, Alciat. *datus*, Walker.

(3) *Πάρελκον* Donato est *verbum quodvis abundans*. V. in Ter. ad 5. 3. 6. hec.

unquam, nec nimis saepe laudaveris. Cic. leg. i. 1.

2) ut, *festina lente*. August. ap. Suet. in aug. 25.

3) ut, *minime malus*, plane *nosser*, *clare loquens*; et, quae adnominescunt, nominibus: ut, *ne parum leno sis*. Ter. phorm. 3. 1. 23.

4) Adverbiorum multiplex est significatio: sed (1) dum adverbia singula suas ad classes referre conantur; nimium quantum de alieno sunt liberales: adeo multa inferciunt, quae minime ad hanc classem pertinent. (2) Alterum etiam, in classibus significationum digerendis, errorem committunt. nam multas, velut distinctas, recensent; quae sub aliis comprehendere queunt. Sane prohibendi adverbia referenda sunt ad negandi adverbia: et adverbia excludendi complecti debemus sub adverbis separandi: eademque ratio in quibusdam aliis. Voss. an. iv. 18.

5) V. *Vocabular.* p. 20.

6) Interdum tamen duae negationes pro una ponuntur^b: ut, *lapideo sunt corde multi, quos non miseret neminis*. Enn. ap. Fest. in Voss. constr. 61. *jura te non nociturum esse homini hac de re nemini*, Plaut. mil. 5. 1. 18. *neque ego haut committam ut fecisse dicas*, &c. Plaut. bacch. 4. 9. 114. *sim. epid. 5. 1. 57. ne non peccarim mors quoque non faciet*. Ovid. pont. i. 1. 66. *ne legat id nemo, quam meus, ante velim*. Tibul. iv. 7. 8. *nec nil tibi Mercuri proderit alta via*. Propert. ii. 22. 56. *neque ubi sit nescio*, Plaut. ep. 4. 1. 6.

1. 2. 56.

^b quo magis negent, Graecorum more & exemplo. *Popm. de us. ant. loc. ii. 9.*

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